

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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10930645 97282953 PMID: 9137087

Tumor therapy with an antibody-targeted **superantigen** generates a dichotomy between local and systemic immune responses.

Litton M J; Dohlsten M; Hansson J; Rosendahl A; Ohlsson L; Kalland T; Andersson J; Andersson U

Department of Immunology, Stockholm University, Sweden.

American journal of pathology (UNITED STATES) May 1997, 150 (5) p1607-18, ISSN 0002-9440 Journal Code: 0370502

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Repeated injections of a fusion protein containing the **superantigen** staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) combined with a Fab fragment of a tumor-specific antibody is a highly efficient immunotherapy for mice expressing lung melanoma micrometastasis. In the present study, the systemic and local immune responses generated by this therapy were analyzed at a cellular level. Two distinct but coupled immune reactions occurred after repeated therapy. Tumor necrosis factor and macrophage inflammatory protein-1 alpha and -1 beta were immediately synthesized, in the absence of T lymphocytes, at the local tumor site in the lung. This was followed by the induction of VCAM-1 adhesion molecule expression on pulmonary vascular endothelial cells. Concurrently, the early response in the spleen was characterized by the induction of selective T cells producing interleukin (IL)-2. The primed and expanded SEA-reactive V beta 3- and V beta 11-expressing T lymphocytes accumulated to the tumor area only after Fab-SEA therapy and were not present in the lung when SEA, Fab fragment, or recombinant IL-2 was injected. The tumor-infiltrating T cells produced large amounts of interferon-gamma, but no IL-2 or Th2 type of lymphokines were detected at the tumor site in the Fab-SEA-targeted antitumor immune response. These results emphasize the necessity to investigate several sites of antigen presentation to elucidate the effects of immunotherapy.

Record Date Created: 19970520

Record Date Completed: 19970520

8/7/61 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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10874333 97225980 PMID: 9122222

Genetically engineered **superantigens** as tolerable antitumor agents.

Hansson J; Ohlsson L; Persson R; Andersson G; Ilback N G; Litton M J; Kalland T; Dohlsten M

Lund Research Center, Pharmacia & Upjohn, Sweden.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (UNITED STATES) Mar 18 1997, 94 (6) p2489-94, ISSN 0027-8424  
Journal Code: 7505876

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

**Superantigens** (SAg) are a family of bacterial and viral proteins with strong immunostimulatory properties. SAg bound to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules activate a high frequency of T cells and represent the most potent known activators of T cells to date. To explore the use of SAg for T cell-based tumor therapy we have created a tumor-reactive SAg by engineering a fusion protein composed of a tumor-reactive mAb (C215Fab) and the bacterial SAg staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA). A point mutation D227A was introduced at the major MHC

class II binding site in SEA to reduce systemic toxicity. Treatment of tumor bearing mice with the Fab-SEA D227A fusion protein resulted in profound antitumor effects with a markedly reduced toxicity as compared with the wild-type Fab-SEA fusion protein. The reduced toxicity was probably due to a weak distribution of the SEA D227A fusion protein in tissues with a high MHC class II expression and low systemic cytokine levels as exhibited in mice and rabbits. The data presented demonstrate the efficacy of immunoconjugates containing a mutated SAg in directing a T cell attack against tumor cells with minimal systemic immune activation.

Record Date Created: 19970424

Record Date Completed: 19970424

8/7/62 (Item 7 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
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10064590 22008792 PMID: 12014649

T-cell immunotherapy for human MK-1-expressing tumors using a fusion protein of the **superantigen** SEA and anti-MK-1 scFv antibody.

Ueno Aruto; Arakawa Fumiko; Abe Hironori; Matsumoto Hisanobu; Kudo Toshio ; Asano Ryutaro; Tsumoto Kohei; Kumagai Izumi; Kuroki Motomu; Kuroki Masahide

Department of Biochemistry, Fukuoka University School of Medicine, Japan.  
Anticancer research (Greece) Mar-Apr 2002, 22 (2A) p769-76, ISSN  
0250-7005 Journal Code: 8102988

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

**BACKGROUND:** The bacterial **superantigen** staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) is an extremely potent activator of T lymphocytes when presented on major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules. To develop a tumor-specific **superantigen** for cancer therapy, we constructed a recombinant fusion protein of SEA and the single-chain variable fragment (scFv) of the FU-MK-1 antibody, which recognizes a glycoprotein antigen (termed MK-1 antigen) present on most carcinomas. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We employed recombinant DNA techniques to fuse recombinant mutant SEA to an scFv antibody derived from FU-MK-1 and the resulting fusion protein (SEA/FUscFv) was produced by a bacterial expression system, purified with a metal-affinity column, and characterized for its MK-1-binding specificity and its antitumor activity. **RESULTS:** The SEA/FUscFv fusion protein retained the reactivity with MK-1-expressing tumor cells, introduced a specific cytotoxicity of lymphokine-activated killer T-cells to the tumor cells, and consequently suppressed the tumor growth in a SCID mouse xenograft model. **CONCLUSION:** This genetically engineered SEA/FUscFv fusion protein may serve as a potentially useful immunotherapeutic reagent for human MK-1-expressing tumors.

Record Date Created: 20020516

Record Date Completed: 20020627

8/7/63 (Item 8 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)  
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08925747 20214142 PMID: 10752477

Phage-selected primate antibodies fused to **superantigens** for immunotherapy of malignant melanoma.

Tordsson J M; Ohlsson L G; Abrahmsen L B; Karlstrom P J; Lando P A; Brodin T N

Active Biotech Research AB, Lund, Sweden. Jesper.Tordsson@activebiotech.com

8/7/53 (Item 1 from file: 144)  
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal  
(c) 2003 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

15870169 PASCAL No.: 02-0590729  
Cancer-homing toxins  
Anti-Cancer Agents  
NG H C; KHOO H E  
CAPRANICO Giovanni, ed  
Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Singapore, 10 Kent Ridge Crescent, Singapore 119260, Singapore  
Department of Biochemistry, University of Bologna, via Irnerio 48, 40126 Bologna, Italy

Journal: Current pharmaceutical design, 2002, 8 (22) 1973-1985

ISSN: 1381-6128 Availability: INIST-26320; 354000104541070030

No. of Refs.: 152 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: Netherlands

Language: English

Cancer-homing toxins are a group of man-made cytotoxic molecules targeting cancer cells. In the past decade they have demonstrated potential as cancer therapeutics. These molecules contain a toxin, natural or usually derivatized, connected to a cancer-homing module, such as a monoclonal antibody or growth factor or their derivatives. Various cancer-homing toxins have been designed and tested in cell-lines, animal-models and clinical trials. We review some of these data and discuss ways to better design cancer-homing toxins in the light of advances in cancer genomics, antibody-engineering techniques and computational algorithms.

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8/7/54 (Item 2 from file: 144)  
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal  
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12273928 PASCAL No.: 95-0504057  
**Superantigen-staphylococcal-enterotoxin-A-dependent and antibody-targeted lysis of GD SUB 2 -positive neuroblastoma cells**  
HOLZER U; BETHGE W; KRULL F; IHLE J; HANDGRETINGER R; REISFELD R A;  
DOHLSTEN M; KALLAND T; NIETHAMMER D; DANNECKER G E  
Children's univ. hosp., dep. oncology/haematology, 72070 Tuebingen,  
Federal Republic of Germany

Journal: Cancer immunology and immunotherapy, 1995, 41 (2) 129-136  
ISSN: 0340-7004 CODEN: CIIMDN Availability: INIST-16198;  
354000054118640080

No. of Refs.: 35 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: Federal Republic of Germany

Language: English

Superantigens such as the **staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA)** are among the most potent T cell activators known. They bind to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules and interact with T cells depending on their T cell receptor (TCR) V beta expression. Superantigens also induce a variety of cytokines and trigger a direct cytotoxic effect against MHC-class-II-positive target cells. In order to extend **superantigen**-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (SDCC) to MHC-class-II-negative neuroblastoma cells, SEA was linked to the anti-ganglioside GD SUB 2 human/mouse chimeric **monoclonal antibody** (mAb) ch14.18. Ganglioside GD SUB 2 is expressed on most tumours of neuroectodermal origin but is expressed to a lesser extent on normal tissues. The linkage of ch14.18 to SEA was achieved either with a protein-A--SEA fusion protein or by chemical coupling. Both constructs

induced T-cell-mediated cytotoxicity towards GD SUB 2 -positive neuroblastoma cells in an effector-to-target(E :T)-ratio-and dose-dependent manner in vitro. To reduce the MHC class II affinity of SEA, a point mutation was introduced in the SEA gene (SEAm9) that resulted in 1000-fold less T cell killing of MHC-class-II-expressing cells as compared to native SEA. However, a protein-A-SEAm9 fusion protein mediated cytotoxicity similar to that of protein-A--SEA on ch14.18-coated, MHC-class-II-negative neuroblastoma cells. Taken together, these findings suggest that **superantigen**-dependent and **monoclonal antibody**-targeted lysis may be a potent novel approach for neuroblastoma therapy.

8/7/55 (Item 3 from file: 144)  
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal  
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11210547 PASCAL No.: 94-0027759  
Co-stimulation with B7 and targeted **superantigen** is required for MHC class II-indendent T-cell proliferation but not cytotoxicity  
LANDO P A; DOHLSTEIN M; HEDLUNG G; BRODIN T; SANSOM D; KALLAND T  
Kabi Pharmacie Therapeutics, 223 62 Lund, Sweden  
Journal: Immunology : (Oxford), 1993, 80 (2) 236-241  
ISSN: 0019-2805 CODEN: IMMUAM Availability: INIST-1539;  
354000048197370120  
No. of Refs.: 38 ref.  
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)  
Country of Publication: United Kingdom  
Language: English  
The **superantigen** **Staphylococcal enterotoxin A** (SEA) conjugated to tumour-specific **monoclonal antibodies** (mAb) directs T cells to lyse tumour cells in the absence of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II. In contrast, the **conjugate** bound to MHC class II-negative tumour cells did not activate resting T cells to proliferate. The SEA-C215 mAb **conjugate**, when presented on the CA215 antigen-expressing Colo205 cells, required either signalling with CD28 mAb or CHO cells expressing the natural CD28 ligand, B7, to activate the T cells. The CD28/B7 co-stimulatory effect was further enhanced when the B7 and the tumour antigen were present on the same cell, decreasing the **superantigen** amount required for activation with a factor of 10 SUP 4

8/7/56 (Item 1 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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11737743 99174785 PMID: 10077167  
Long-term survival and complete cures of B16 melanoma-carrying animals after therapy with tumor-targeted IL-2 and SEA.  
Rosendahl A; Kristensson K; Carlsson M; Skartved N J; Riesbeck K; Sogaard M; Dohlsten M  
Active Biotech, Lund Research Center, Sweden. alexander.rosendahl@lrc.activebiotech.com  
International journal of cancer. Journal international du cancer (UNITED STATES) Mar 31 1999, 81 (1) p156-63, ISSN 0020-7136 Journal Code: 0042124  
Document type: Journal Article  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
The bacterial **superantigen** (SAg) staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) is a potent inducer of CTL activity and cytokine production in vivo. To engineer SAg for cancer immunotherapy, we genetically fused SEA to a Fab fragment of the C215 tumor-reactive antibody. Strong reduction of lung

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	7128	SUPERANTIGEN AND STAPHYLOCOCC? AND (ENTEROTOXIN OR TOXIN)
S2	115	S1 AND CONJUGAT? AND (ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR MONOCLON? OR IMMUNOTOXIN?)
S3	51	RD S2 (unique items)
S4	115	S1 AND CONJUGAT? AND (ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR MONOCLON?)
S5	64	IMMUNOTOXIN? AND SUPERANTIGEN?
S6	45	RD S5 (unique items)
S7	92	S3 OR S6
S8	86	RD S7 (unique items)
? s	superantigen? and mutant?	
	24861	SUPERANTIGEN?
	1156856	MUTANT?
S9	1407	SUPERANTIGEN? AND MUTANT?
? rd	s9	

Mycobacterium... Virus, animal, human mammary tumor...  
polypeptides of, with structural homol. to staphylococcal enterotoxins  
and streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxins, for cancer therapy

Blood coagulation...  
procoagulant systems, enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* for  
activating cytokine mediators and, for treating cancer

Toxins, entero-, A... Toxins, entero-, B... Toxins, entero-, C...  
Toxins, entero-, D... Toxins, entero-, E... Toxins, toxic shock, 1...  
purifn. of and cancer in rabbits treatment with, of *Staphylococcus aureus*

*Streptococcus*...  
pyrogenic exotoxin of, for treating cancer

Toxins, exo-...  
pyrogenic, of *Streptococcus*, for treating cancer

Mutagens...  
*Staphylococcus aureus* treatment with, in prepn. of high  
enterotoxin-producing strains, cancer treatment in relation to

Fibroblast... Immunological accessory cell... Lymphocyte...  
transfected with enterotoxin gene, for activation of T-cells and  
antitumor responses

Autoimmune disease...  
treatment of, with polypeptides homologous to staphylococcal  
enterotoxins and streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxins and superantigens

Radioelements, conjugates, compounds... Toxins, conjugates...  
with polypeptides homologous to staphylococcal enterotoxins and  
streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxins, for destroying targeted T-cells

Antigens, Mls (minor lymphocyte-stimulating)... Peptides, biological studies  
... Proteins, biological studies... Proteins, specific or class, heat-shock

...  
with structural homol. to staphylococcal enterotoxins and streptococcal  
pyrogenic exotoxins, for cancer therapy

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:

21645-51-2 biological studies, as adjuvant, enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* with, for cancer treatment

37259-58-8 formation of, enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* for  
stimulating, for cancer treatment

39391-18-9 nonsteroidal antiinflammatory compd. inhibiting synthesis of,  
toxicity of enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* attenuation with, in  
cancer treatment

153213-98-0 prepn. of and cancer in rabbits treatment with

15687-27-1 toxicity of enterotoxins of *Staphylococcus aureus* attenuation  
with, in cancer treatment

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	7128	SUPERANTIGEN AND STAPHYLOCOCC? AND (ENTEROTOXIN OR TOXIN)
S2	115	S1 AND CONJUGAT? AND (ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR MONOCLON? OR IMMUNOTOXIN?)
S3	51	RD S2 (unique items)
S4	115	S1 AND CONJUGAT? AND (ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR MONOCLON?)
S5	64	IMMUNOTOXIN? AND SUPERANTIGEN?
S6	45	RD S5 (unique items)
S7	92	S3 OR S6
S8	86	RD S7 (unique items)
? s	superantigen? and mutant?	
	24861	SUPERANTIGEN?
	1156856	MUTANT?
S9	1407	SUPERANTIGEN? AND MUTANT?
? rd	s9	
...examined	50 records	(50)
...examined	50 records	(100)
...examined	50 records	(150)
...examined	50 records	(200)

125I-TSST-1 binding to MHC class II and abrogated TSST-1-induced T cell mitogenesis and TNFalpha secretion in human peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Purified GST47-64 also inhibited 125I-TSST-1 binding in a dose-dependent manner. These findings suggest that GST47-64 may have potential as a recombinant peptide vaccine or TSST-1 receptor inhibitor against TSS.

8/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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11298218 BIOSIS NO.: 199800079550  
Simultaneous detection of DNA synthesis and cytokine production in **staphylococcal enterotoxin B** activated CD4+ T lymphocytes by flow cytometry.  
AUTHOR: Mehta Bela A(a); Maino Vernon C  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Becton Dickinson Immunocytometry Systems, 2350 Quince Drive, San Jose, CA 95131\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunological Methods 208 (1):p49-59 Oct. 13, 1997  
ISSN: 0022-1759  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Assessment of T cell activation has traditionally been performed by measuring proliferation as a function of 3(H)-thymidine incorporation, or secretion of cytokines from activated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) in culture. An alternative method for detection of proliferation at the single cell level utilizes incorporation of bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), an analog of thymidine, into cellular DNA. After appropriate fixation and permeabilization of the cells, a **monoclonal antibody** (mAb) against BrdU **conjugated** with a fluorescent dye is employed to measure by flow cytometry the incorporated BrdU. Here, we report a flow cytometric procedure which can be used for the simultaneous detection of BrdU incorporation, activation markers such as CD69 and CD25, and intracellular cytokines in T cell subsets from activated PBMC. Our observations are consistent with the proposal that cytokine synthesis and cell proliferation occur sequentially in CD4+ T cells stimulated with the **superantigen staphylococcal enterotoxin B** (SEB). The majority of cells expressing the cytokines IFN-gamma and IL-2 at 48 h appear to have undergone DNA synthesis, however all proliferating cells do not express IFN-gamma or IL-2. The methods presented in this report offer a unique approach for studying simultaneous expression of key cellular activation events in phenotypically resolved lymphocyte populations.

8/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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11040119 BIOSIS NO.: 199799661264  
**Superantigen**-induced lysis of melanoma cells.  
AUTHOR: Krull F; Holzer U; Ihle J; Bethge W; Fierlbeck G; Kalland T; Dohlstens M; Niethammer D; Dannecker G E(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Oncol. Hematol., Children's Univ. Hosp., Ruemelinstrasse 23, 72070 Tuebingen\*\*Germany  
JOURNAL: Melanoma Research 7 (3):p214-222 1997  
ISSN: 0960-8931  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Superantigens like the **Staphylococcus enterotoxin A** (SEA) can direct cytotoxic T lymphocytes expressing certain i cell receptor VP regions to lyse MHC class II-positive target cells. This superantigen-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (SDCC) has been extended to MHC class II-negative tumour cells by targeting T cells via conjugates of a tumour-specific monoclonal antibody (moAb) and a superantigen. In the present study the MHC class II-negative human melanoma cell lines G361 and MaRi were tested for susceptibility to SDCC in vitro. Antibodies recognizing the disialoganglioside GD3 and the CD10 antigen were linked to SEA either by a recombinant protein A-SEA fusion protein or an anti-kappa moAb-SEA chemical conjugate. Specific lysis of melanoma cells was dose- and effector to target (E:T) cell ratio-dependent. Introduction of a point mutation into the SEA gene (producing SEAm9) in order to reduce MHC II affinity of the superantigen, which has already been shown to severely diminish superantigen-dependent binding and lysis of MHC class II-positive cells, did not influence antibody-targeted SDCC. Cytotoxicity was equal with both antibodies (anti-GD3 and anti-CD10) and independent of whether protein A-SEA, protein A-SEAm9 or anti-kappa-SEA were used.

8/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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X 10758526 BIOSIS NO.: 199799379671

T-cell stimulation and cytokine release induced by staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) and the SEAD227A mutant.

AUTHOR: Holzer U; Orlikowsky T; Zehrer C; Bethge W; Dohlsten M; Kalland T; Niethammer D; Dannecker G E(a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Children's Univ. Hosp., Dep. Oncology/Haematology, Ruemelinstr. 23, 72070 Tuebingen\*\*Germany

JOURNAL: Immunology 90 (1):p74-80 1997

ISSN: 0019-2805

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Previous work demonstrated that human cytotoxic T cells activated by superantigens can lyse major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II-positive target cells as well as MHC class II-negative tumour cells coated with conjugates of monoclonal antibodies and superantigens. In order to decrease MHC class II affinity, and therefore unwanted binding of the superantigen staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) to MHC class II molecules, a point mutation was introduced into the SEA gene. This mutation (SEAD227A) resulted in an approximately 3-log reduction of affinity to human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-DR, but cytotoxicity mediated by this mutant superantigen towards antibody-labelled tumour cells is as efficient as cytotoxicity mediated by the native superantigen. We therefore compared the T-cell activating potency of native and mutated SEA. Our data show that SEAD227A is 4- to 5-log less effective than native SEA when activation of resting T cells is assayed in terms of blast formation, expression of cell surface activation markers and cytokine release. Furthermore, presenting either SEA or SEAD227A to MHC class II-negative mononuclear cells by MHC class II-negative tumour cells did not result in significant blast formation of T cells, up-regulation of CD25 or cytokine release. This suggests that lysis of MHC class II-negative tumour cells is efficiently induced by monoclonal antibody targeted superantigen, while activation of resting T cells requires additional co-stimulatory signals.

methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). Here, we analyzed the activation and the response of TSST-1-reactive Vbeta2<sup>sup</sup> + T cells in NTED patients during the acute and recovery phases and in asymptomatic infants exposed to MRSA. In the acute phase, Vbeta2+ T cells were anergic to stimulation with TSST-1 and underwent marked expansion, but by 2 months after disease onset, their numbers had declined to about 10% of the control level. Although the percentage of Vbeta2<sup>sup</sup> + T cells in the ten asymptomatic neonatal MRSA carriers was within the control range, these individuals could be divided into two groups on the basis of Vbeta2<sup>sup</sup> + T-cell activation. Vbeta2<sup>sup</sup> + CD4<sup>sup</sup> + T cells from three of these infants (Group 1) highly expressed CD45RO and were anergic to TSST-1, whereas in the other seven asymptomatic neonatal MRSA carriers (Group 2), these cells expressed CD45RO at the control level and were highly responsive to stimulation with TSST-1. The serum anti-TSST-1 IgG Ab titer was negligible in the four NTED patients in the acute phase and the three asymptomatic neonatal MRSA carriers in Group 1, but it was high in the seven asymptomatic carriers in Group 2. We suggest that maternally derived anti-TSST-1 IgGs helps to suppress T-cell activation by TSST-1 and protects infants from developing NTED.

8/7/47 (Item 4 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE  
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06705624 EMBASE No: 1996370573  
**Monoclonal antibody**-based therapy  
Von Mehren M.; Weiner L.M.  
Fox Chase Cancer Center, 7701 Burholme Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111  
United States  
Current Opinion in Oncology ( CURR. OPIN. ONCOL. ) (United States) 1996  
8/6 (493-498)  
CODEN: CUOOE ISSN: 1040-8746  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

**Monoclonal antibodies** have been developed for cancer therapy because they specifically target tumor-related antigens. The current design of **antibodies** and delivery strategies seeks to overcome the obstacles encountered in delivering **antibodies** to their targets. Protein engineering techniques to humanize murine **antibodies** diminishes the immune response, which develops against murine **monoclonal antibodies**, allowing for multiple doses. **Antibodies** linked to vasoactive substances or **conjugated** to liposomes increase **antibody** and drug localization to tumors. Altering the sizes of **antibodies** and the methods by which they are **conjugated** to radioactive isotopes have delineated methods to increase efficacy and decrease toxicity. Tumor growth factors increasingly are being targeted by **antibody**-based therapeutics. To enhance immune activation of cytotoxic effector cells, bispecific **antibodies** and **antibodies** linked to **superantigens** are being examined. Prodrugs are being converted to their active compounds at the tumor site by **antibodies** **conjugated** to enzymes. Finally, intrabodies which can bind to intracellular proteins and are important for the malignant phenotype of the cell, are being developed.

8/7/48 (Item 5 from file: 73)  
DIALOG(R) File 73:EMBASE  
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05400627 EMBASE No: 1993168726  
Monoclonal antibodies and **superantigens**: A novel therapeutic

dose escalation was suspended when two patients treated in a companion repeat dose Phase I study experienced DLT at the 4 ng/kg dose level. Multiparameter analyses on all patients treated in the two companion single-dose and two-repeated-dose Phase I trials revealed that the levels of patients' pretreatment anti-SEA antibodies protected against toxicity at a given drug dose. By jointly considering weight and the baseline anti-SEA concentration in a patient, it is possible to assign a PNU-214565 dose that will induce systemic cytokine release (a surrogate test to assess for the presence of uncomplexed drug and its ability to induce systemic cellular activation) without DLT. This pharmacodynamically based dosing scheme will be tested in future repeated-dose clinical trials and will define maximally tolerated doses of this powerful new immunotherapy approach.

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8/7/58 (Item 3 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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11317450 98196941 PMID: 9537591

Repeated treatment with antibody-targeted **superantigens** strongly inhibits tumor growth.

Rosendahl A; Kristensson K; Hansson J; Ohlsson L; Kalland T; Dohlsten M  
Pharmacia and Upjohn, Lund Research Center, Sweden.  
alexander.rosendahl@eu.pnu.com

International journal of cancer. Journal international du cancer (UNITED STATES) Apr 13 1998, 76 (2) p274-83, ISSN 0020-7136 Journal Code: 0042124

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

**Superantigens** (SAg) are microbial proteins with the capacity to activate a large proportion of T cells. We have developed a novel approach for cancer immunotherapy by genetically fusing the SAg staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) to a Fab-fragment of a tumor-specific antibody. Repeated exposure to SEA induces a state of unresponsiveness including cell deletion and functional hyporesponsiveness, i.e., anergy. In this study we have developed improved therapeutic schedules to allow repeated injections of Fab-SEA, limit development of immunological unresponsiveness and promote maximal anti-tumor response. Four daily injections of Fab-SEA to mice carrying B 16-C215 lung metastases resulted in 90-95% reduction in the number of metastases. However, the animals did retain a minimal residual tumor disease. The immune system was in a hyporesponsive state after 4 daily Fab-SEA injections, and further injections did not improve therapy. Two repeated cycles, each comprising 4 daily injections of Fab-SEA, significantly prolonged the survival and resulted in complete cure of a fraction of the animals. A rest period of 10 days between the cycles was required to mount an efficient secondary anti-tumor response. This secondary immune response was characterized by partial recovery of cytokine production i.e., interleukin-2, interferon-gamma and tumor necrosis factor-alpha. Strong CTL activity was detected in animals that had rested for 8 weeks between the 2 cycles. Interestingly, irrespective of the resting period, the CD4+ SEA-reactive T cells expanded in response to all 4 additional Fab-SEA injections both locally and in spleen. In contrast, only marginal expansion of CD8+ T cells was seen if restimulation was given within 1 month. Our data show that potent anti-tumor effector functions can be induced after repeated stimulation cycles with a SAg-monoclonal antibody fusion protein resulting in a CD4+ T cell-dependent cytokine release, prolonged survival and induction of complete cures.

Record Date Created: 19980416

Record Date Completed: 19980416

LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English

The bacterial %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%  
%%A%% (SEA) is a highly potent activator of cytotoxic T cells when presented on MHC class II molecules of target cells. Our earlier studies showed that such SEA-directed T cells efficiently killed chronic B lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) cells. With the ultimate goal to replace the natural specificity of SEA for MHC class II molecules with the specificity of a monoclonal antibody (mAb), we initially made a mutated protein A-SEA (PA-SEAm) fusion protein with >100-fold reduced binding affinity for MHC class II compared to native SEA. The fusion protein was successfully used to direct T cells to B-CLL cells coated with different B lineage specific (CD19, CD20) or associated (CD37, CD40) mAbs. The PA-SEAm protein was 10-100-fold more potent against mAb coated compared to uncoated HLA class

IIsup + B-CLL cells. No correlation was seen between the amount of mAb bound to the cell surface and sensitivity to lysis. Preactivation of B-CLL cells by phorbol ester increased their sensitivity, and lysis was dependent on ICAM-1 molecules. However, no preactivation of the target cells was needed when a cocktail of two or four mAbs was used. Circulating leukemia and spleen cells were equally well killed. We conclude that the natural target specificity of SEA, MHC class II, can be reduced by mutagenesis and novel binding specificity can be introduced by linkage to tumor reactive mAbs. Our findings encourage the construction of recombinant SEA %%mutant%% fusion proteins for specific T cell therapy of hematopoietic tumors such as B-CLL.

7/7/52 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06917215 EMBASE No: 1997201660

%%Superantigen%%-induced lysis of melanoma cells

Krull F.; Holzer U.; Ihle J.; Bethge W.; Fierlbeck G.; Kalland T.; Dohlstens M.; Niethammer D.; Dannecker G.E.  
G.E. Dannecker, Dept. of Oncology and Hematology, Children's University Hospital, Rumelinstrasse 23, 72070 Tuebingen, Germany  
Melanoma Research (MELANOMA RES.) (United Kingdom) 1997, 7/3 (214-222)  
CODEN: MREEE ISSN: 0960-8931  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article  
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 41

%%Superantigens%% like the %%Staphylococcus%%

%%enterotoxin%%

%%A%% (SEA) can direct cytotoxic T lymphocytes expressing certain T cell receptor Vbeta regions to lyse MHC class II-positive target cells. This %%superantigen%%-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (SDCC) has been extended to MHC class II-negative tumour cells by targeting T cells via conjugates of a tumour-specific monoclonal antibody (mAb) and a %%superantigen%%.

In the present study the MHC class II-negative human melanoma cell lines G361 and MaRI were tested for susceptibility to SDCC in vitro. Antibodies recognizing the disialoganglioside GD3 and the CD10 antigen were linked to SEA either by a recombinant protein A SEA fusion protein or an anti-kappa mAb SEA chemical conjugate. Specific lysis of melanoma cells was dose-and effector to target (E:T) cell ratio-dependent. Introduction of a point mutation into the SEA gene (producing SEAm9) in order to reduce MHC II affinity of the %%superantigen%%, which has already been shown to severely diminish %%superantigen%%-dependent binding and lysis of MHC

class II-positive cells, did not influence antibody-targeted SDCC. Cytotoxicity was equal with both antibodies (anti-GD3 and anti-CD10) and independent of whether protein A SEA, protein A SEAm9 or anti-kappa SEA were used.

7/7/53 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06355385 EMBASE No: 1996013151

Isolation of HLA-DR1-(%%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%)inf

2 trimers in solution

Tiedemann R.E.; Urban R.J.; Strominger J.L.; Fraser J.D.

Department of Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Auckland, Auckland New Zealand

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PROC. NATL. ACAD. SCI. U. S. A.) (United States) 1995, 92/26 (12156-12159)

CODEN: PNASA ISSN: 0027-8424

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Mutational studies indicate that the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) has two separate

binding sites for major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules. Direct evidence is provided here for the formation of SEA-MHC class II trimers in solution. Isoelectric focusing separated SEA-HLA-DR1 complexes into both dimers and HLA-DR1-SEAinf 2 trimers. The molar ratio of

components was determined by dual isotope labeling. The SEA %%mutant%%

SEA-F47S, L48S, Y92A, which is deficient in MHC class II alpha-chain binding, formed only dimers with HLA-DR1, whereas a second SEA

%%mutant%%

SEA-H225A, which lacks high-affinity MHC class II beta-chain binding was

incapable of forming any complexes. Thus SEA binding to its MHC receptor is a two-step process involving initial beta-chain binding followed by cooperative binding of a second SEA molecule to the class II alpha chain.

7/7/54 (Item 3 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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06292807 EMBASE No: 1995330651

Cross-linking of major histocompatibility complex class II molecules by %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% %%superantigen%% is a

requirement for inflammatory cytokine gene expression

Mehindate K.; Thibodeau J.; Dohlstens M.; Kalland T.; Sekaly R.-P.; Mourad W.

CRRI, CHUL, 2705 Blvd. Laurier, Ste-Foy, Que. G1V-4G2 Canada  
Journal of Experimental Medicine (J. EXP. MED.) (United States) 1995, 182/5 (1573-1577)

CODEN: JEMEA ISSN: 0022-1007

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

%%Staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) has two distinct

binding sites for major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules. The aspartic acid located at position 227 (D227) in the COOH terminus of SEA is one of the three residues involved in its interaction with the DRbeta chain, whereas the phenylalanine 47 (F47) of the NHinf 2 terminus is critical for its binding to the DRalpha chain. Upon interaction with MHC class II molecules, SEA triggers several cellular events leading to cytokine gene expression. In the present study, we have demonstrated that, contrary to wild-type SEA, simulation of the THP1 monocytic cell line with SEA mutated at position 47 (SEA(F47A)) or at position 227 (SEA(D227A)) failed to induce interleukin 1beta and tumor necrosis factor-alpha messenger RNA expression. Pretreatment of the cells with a 10-fold excess of either SEA(F47A) or SEA(D227A) prevented the increase in cytokine messenger RNA induced by wild-type SEA. However, cross-linking of SEA(F47A)

or SEA(D227A) bound to MHC class II molecules with F(ab')inf 2 anti-SEA mAb leads to cytokine gene expression, whereas cross-linking with F(ab) fragments had no effect. Taken together, these results indicate that cross-linking of two MHC class II molecules by one single SEA molecule is a

encoding and in vitro expression of %%superantigens%% among the human carrier isolates, only one of 414 isolates from bovine mastitis carried the genes encoding enterotoxin C and toxic shock toxin-1. These results further support the hypothesis that the bovine and human *S. aureus* reservoirs constitute two separate subpopulations of the species *S. aureus*. The results also show that these %%superantigens%% are generally not present in Danish *S. aureus* isolates from bovine mastitis, and thus play no essential role in the pathogenesis of bovine *S. aureus* mastitis.

11/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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12722825 BIOSIS NO: 200000476327  
%%Staphylococcal%% enterotoxins.  
AUTHOR: Balaban Naomi; Rasooly Avraham(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Center of Veterinary Medicine, US Food and Drug Administration, Washington, DC\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: International Journal of Food Microbiology 61 (1):p1-10 1 October, 2000  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 0168-1605  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Literature Review  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

**Abstract:** %%*Staphylococcus*%% *aureus* is a major human pathogen that produces a wide array of toxins, thus causing various types of disease symptoms. %%*Staphylococcal*%% enterotoxins (SEs), a family of nine major serological types of heat stable enterotoxins, are a leading cause of gastroenteritis resulting from consumption of contaminated food. In addition, SEs are powerful %%superantigens%% that stimulate non-specific T-cell proliferation. SEs share close phylogenetic relationships, with similar structures and activities. Here we review the structure and function of each known enterotoxin.

11/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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12121051 BIOSIS NO: 199900415900  
Involvement of enterotoxins G and I in %%staphylococcal%% toxic shock syndrome and %%staphylococcal%% scarlet fever.  
AUTHOR: Jarraud Sophie; Cozon Gregoire; Vandenesch Francois; Bes Michele;  
Etienne Jerome; Lina Gerard(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Faculte de Medecine, Laboratoire de Bacteriologie, Rue Guillaume Paradin, 69372, Lyon Cedex 08\*\*France  
JOURNAL: Journal of Clinical Microbiology 37 (8):p2446-2449 Aug., 1999  
ISSN: 0095-1137  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

**Abstract:** We investigated the involvement of the recently described %%*Staphylococcal*%% enterotoxins G and I in toxic shock syndrome. We reexamined %%*Staphylococcus*%% *aureus* strains isolated from patients with menstrual and nonmenstrual toxic shock syndrome (nine cases) or %%*Staphylococcal*%% scarlet fever (three cases). These strains were selected because they produced none of the toxins known to be involved in these syndromes (toxic shock syndrome toxin 1 and enterotoxins A, B, C, and D), %%enterotoxin%% %%E%% or H, or exfoliative toxin A or B, despite the fact that %%superantigenic%% toxins were detected in a CD69-specific flow cytometry assay measuring T-cell activation. Sets of primers specific to the enterotoxin G and I genes (seg and sei, respectively) were designed and used for PCR amplification. All of the

strains were positive for seg and sei. Sequence analysis confirmed that the PCR products corresponded to the target genes. We suggest that %%*Staphylococcal*%% enterotoxins G and I may be capable of causing human %%*Staphylococcal*%% toxic shock syndrome and %%*Staphylococcal*%% scarlet fever.

11/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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12007285 BIOSIS NO: 199900287804  
The role of %%superantigens%% in vasculitis.  
AUTHOR: Cohen Tervaert Jan Willem(a); Popa Eliane R; Bos Nico A  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Clinical Immunology, University Hospital Groningen, Hanzeplein 1, 9713 GZ, Groning\*\*Netherlands  
JOURNAL: Current Opinion in Rheumatology 11 (1):p24-33 Jan., 1999  
ISSN: 1040-8711  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Literature Review  
RECORD TYPE: Citation  
LANGUAGE: English

11/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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11141743 BIOSIS NO: 199799762888  
%%*Staphylococcal*%% enterotoxins A, D, and E structure and function, including mechanism of T-cell %%superantigenicity%%.  
AUTHOR: Svensson L Anders(a); Schad Elinor M(a); Sundstrom Michael; Antonsson Per; Kalland Terje; Dahlsten Mikael  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Lund Univ., Lund\*\*Sweden  
JOURNAL: Preparative Biochemistry & Biotechnology 27 (2-3):p111-141 1997  
ISSN: 1082-6068  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Literature Review  
RECORD TYPE: Citation  
LANGUAGE: English

11/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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11023735 BIOSIS NO: 199799644880  
Retrovirally induced mouse anti-TCR monoclonals can synergize the in vitro proliferative T cell response to bacterial %%superantigens%%.  
AUTHOR: Dehghanpisheh K; Marchalonis J J(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Univ. Arizona, P.O. Box 24-5049, Tucson, AZ 85724\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Scandinavian Journal of Immunology 45 (6):p645-654 1997  
ISSN: 0300-9475  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Abstract  
RECORD TYPE: Citation  
LANGUAGE: English

**Abstract:** Antibodies directed against the beta chain of the T-cell receptor (TCR) have been detected in animals and in humans in a number of distinct immune states that do not involve direct immunization with either T cells or TCR epitopes. When C57Bl/6 mice are infected experimentally with the LP-BM5 retrovirus mixture they produce increased titres of autoantibodies directed against TCR V-beta complementarity determining region I (CDR1) epitopes. Here, the authors utilized hybridoma technology to isolate monoclonal immunoglobulin (Ig)M antibodies (MoAbs) that arose at the peak of infection. The authors characterized the binding specificity tested using synthetic peptides modelling the CDR1 segments of 24 distinct V-beta gene products and determined the VH gene usage by two such monoclonals. One binds to a restricted set of TCR V-beta CDR1 peptides, and the second reacts with approximately half of the CDR1 peptide homologues. These MoAbs are specific for T-cell receptor beta chains and do not bind to immunoglobulin light chains or to unrelated protein

Cancer immunology, immunotherapy - CII (GERMANY) Mar 2000, 48 (12)  
p691-702, ISSN 0340-7004 Journal Code: 8605732

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The high-molecular-weight melanoma-associated antigen, HMW-MAA, has been demonstrated to be of potential interest for diagnosis and treatment of malignant melanoma. Murine monoclonal antibodies (mAb) generated in response to different epitopes of this cell-surface molecule efficiently localise to metastatic lesions in patients with disseminated disease. In this work, phage-display-driven selection for melanoma-reactive antibodies generated HMW-MAA specificities capable of targeting bacterial **superantigens** (SAg) and cytotoxic T cells to melanoma cells. Cynomolgus monkeys were immunised with a crude suspension of metastatic melanoma. A strong serological response towards HMW-MAA demonstrated its role as an immunodominant molecule in the primate. Several clones producing monoclonal scFv antibody fragments that react with HMW-MAA were identified using melanoma cells and tissue sections for phage selection of a recombinant antibody phage library generated from lymph node mRNA. One of these scFv fragments, K305, was transferred and expressed as a Fab-SAg fusion protein and evaluated as the tumour-targeting moiety for **superantigen**-based immunotherapy. It binds with high affinity to a unique human-specific epitope on the HMW-MAA, and demonstrates more restricted cross-reactivity with normal smooth-muscle cells than previously described murine mAb. The K305 Fab was fused to the **superantigen** staphylococcal enterotoxin A (D227A) [SEA(D227A)], which had been mutated to reduce its intrinsic MHC class II binding affinity, and the fusion protein was used to demonstrate redirection of T cell cytotoxicity to melanoma cells *in vitro*. In mice with severe combined immunodeficiency, carrying human melanoma tumours, engraftment of human lymphoid cells followed by treatment with the K305Fab-SEA(D227A) fusion protein, induced HMW-MAA-specific tumour growth reduction. The phage-selected K305 antibody demonstrated high-affinity binding and selectivity, supporting its use for tumour therapy in conjunction with T-cell-activating **superantigens**.

Record Date Created: 20000419

Record Date Completed: 20000419

X 8/7/64 (Item 9 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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08507956 95196232 PMID: 7889537

Targeting of **superantigens**.

Kalland T; Dohlsten M; Abrahmsen L; Hedlund G; Bjork P; Lando P A; Sundstedt A; Akerblom E; Lind P

Kabi Pharmacia Oncology, Lund, Sweden.

Cell biophysics (UNITED STATES) Jan-Jun 1993, 22 (1-3) p147-64,  
ISSN 0163-4992 Journal Code: 8002185

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

The bacterial **superantigen** staphylococcal enterotoxin A (SEA) is an extremely potent activator of T lymphocytes when presented on MHC class II antigens. In order to induce T lymphocytes to reject a tumor, we substituted the specificity of SEA for MHC class II molecules with specificity for tumor cells by combining SEA with a MAb recognizing colon carcinomas. Chemical **conjugates** or recombinant fusion proteins of the MAb C215 and SEA retained excellent antigen binding properties whereas the binding to MHC class II was markedly reduced. The hybrid proteins directed SEA responsive T cells to tumors with specificity determined by the

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Conjugates of IL-2 with the ribosome-inactivating protein gelonin were prepared using heterobifunctional reagents to link the proteins via disulfide, acid-labile, and noncleavable linkers. In each case, one protein was modified using 2-iminothiolane. The sulfhydryl groups so introduced were then reacted either with 2-nitro-5-dithiobenzoate groups or with iodoacetamido groups which had been introduced into the second protein. In the case of the acid-labile linkage, a reagent which forms a labile bond upon reaction with amino groups, 4-(iodoacetamido)-1-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid anhydride (its synthesis is described in this paper) was used to modify the toxin. The conjugates were separated from nonconjugated proteins by gel filtration on Sephadex G100 (SF). Each was analyzed with respect to its ribosome-inactivating activity, its ability to bind to the IL-2 receptor, and its in vitro cytotoxicity. The ribosome-inactivating activity of gelonin was unaffected by modification with 2-iminothiolane and was retained in conjugates prepared using this reagent. Modification of the toxin with 4-(iodoacetamido)-1-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboxylic acid anhydride to form the acid-labile link drastically reduced the activity of the toxin. However, the activity of the toxin was recovered following acid treatment to release the native protein. Conjugates containing each type of linkage exhibited both specific binding and selective cytotoxicity toward cells expressing the IL-2 receptor. The most potent of these toxins, that containing the disulfide linkage, exhibited a cytotoxicity which was 2 orders of magnitude greater than that of unconjugated gelonin.

8/7/39 (Item 20 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

02893296 Genuine Article#: MN447 Number of References: 64

Title: TOXINS

Author(s): READ RJ; STEIN PE

Corporate Source: UNIV ALBERTA,DEPT MED MICROBIOL & INFECT DIS/EDMONTON T6G 2H7/ALBERTA/CANADA/; UNIV CAMBRIDGE,MRC CTR,DEPT HAEMATOL/CAMBRIDGE CB2 2QH//ENGLAND/

Journal: CURRENT OPINION IN STRUCTURAL BIOLOGY, 1993, V3, N6 (DEC), P 853-860

ISSN: 0959-440X

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The past year has been a notable one for the structural study of toxins. Several new toxin structures have been determined, including the first example of a **superantigen**. Another first is the visualization of binding interactions with a cell-surface receptor. Unexpected structural homologies hint at unsuspected evolutionary relationships among toxin families.

8/7/40 (Item 21 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R) File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

02838534 Genuine Article#: MH756 Number of References: 44

Title: 2 SEPARATE MECHANISMS OF T-CELL CLONAL ANERGY TO MLS-1(A)

Author(s): YUI K; ISHIDA Y; KATSUMATA M; KOMORI S; CHUSED TM; ABE R

Corporate Source: UNIV PENN,DEPT PATHOL & LAB MED,DIV IMMUNOBIOL,ROOM 276,JOHN MORGAN BLDG,36TH & HAMILTON WALK/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19104; UNIV PENN,DEPT PATHOL & LAB MED,DIV IMMUNOL/PHILADELPHIA//PA/19104; NIAID,IMMUNOL LAB/ROCKVILLE//MD/20852; NCI,EXPL IMMUNOL BRANCH/BETHESDA//MD/20892; USN,MED RES INST,IMMUNE CELL BIOL PROGRAM/BETHESDA//MD/20889

protein interacting with mAb in targeting T lymphocytes against MHC class II-negative leukemia cells while only marginally affecting normal MHC class II-positive cells, we suggest the development of SEA-mAb fusion proteins as a potential adjuvant therapy of leukemias.

8/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09069526 BIOSIS NO.: 199497077896

Preparation and characterization of **conjugates of monoclonal antibodies** and **staphylococcal enterotoxin A** using a new hydrophilic cross-linker.

AUTHOR: Akerblom Eva(a); Dohlsten Mikael; Bryno Charlotte; Mastej Maria; Sterringer Ingrid; Hedlund Gunnar; Lando Peter; Kalland Terje

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Bioorganic Chemistry, Kabi Pharmacia AB, Uppsala

JOURNAL: Bioconjugate Chemistry 4 (6):p455-466 1993

ISSN: 1043-1802

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Conjugates between **monoclonal antibodies** recognizing human cancer cells and the **superantigen** **staphylococcal enterotoxin A** (mAb-SEA) represent a potential novel approach to tumor therapy. Such mAb-SEA **conjugates** direct T-cells to lyse colon carcinoma cells in vitro. The synthesis of mAb-SEA **conjugates** which were prepared by introducing thiol groups on SEA and iodoacetyl or maleimide groups on mAb forming a stable thioether linkage between SEA and mAb is described. A hydrophilic spacer, composed of repeated ethylene oxide units, was constructed to increase the distance between SEA and mAb, preserving biological activity of both proteins. The degree of modification of mAb with SEA was determined with SDS-PAGE. Variables influencing the composition of the **conjugates** and their effect on the tumor-cell cytotoxicity were studied and optimal conditions for the synthesis were established. Functionally active mAb-SEA **conjugates** were prepared from a panel of different mAb and T-cell-dependent cytotoxicity against several human cancer types including colon, ovarian, breast, and renal cancer was obtained. This suggests that mAb-SEA **conjugates** may be of value in the treatment of human neoplastic disease.

8/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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08997105 BIOSIS NO.: 199497005475

Co-stimulation with B7 and targeted **superantigen** is required for MHC class II-independent T-cell proliferation but not cytotoxicity.

AUTHOR: Lando P A(a); Dohlsten M; Hedlund G; Brodin T; Sansom D; Kalland T

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Kabi Pharm. Therapeutics, Scheelevagen 22, S-223 63 Lund  
\*\*Sweden

JOURNAL: Immunology 80 (2):p236-241 1993

ISSN: 0019-2805

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** The **superantigen Staphylococcal enterotoxin A** (SEA) conjugated to tumour-specific **monoclonal antibodies** (mAb) directs T cells to lyse tumour cells in the

absence of major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II. In contrast, the **conjugate** bound to MHC class II-negative tumour cells did not activate resting T cells to proliferate. The SEA-C215 mAb **conjugate**, when presented on the CA215 antigen-expressing Colo205 cells, required either signalling with CD28 mAb or CHO cells expressing the natural CD28 ligand, B7, to activate the T cells. The CD28/B7 co-stimulatory effect was further enhanced when the B7 and the tumour antigen were present on the same cell, decreasing the **superantigen** amount required for activation with a factor of 10-4. No influence of B7 was seen when the single CA215 or double CA215/B7 transfectants were used as targets for **superantigen conjugate**-dependent cytotoxicity. This suggests that the low affinity T-cell receptor (TcR) interaction of **superantigen** in the absence of MHC class II antigens is sufficient for induction of cytotoxicity but requires additional CD28/B7 signalling to result in proliferation of resting T cells.

8/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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08987400 BIOSIS NO.: 199396138901  
*In vivo tumor immunotherapy by a bacterial superantigen.*  
AUTHOR: Ochi Atsuo(a); Migita Kiyoshi; Xu Jenny; Siminovitch K  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Mount Sinai Hospital Res. Inst., 600 University Ave.,  
Toronto, ON, Can. M4Y 1X5  
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 151 (6):p3180-3186 1993  
ISSN: 0022-1767  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** We have investigated the in vivo efficacy of **Staphylococcus aureus enterotoxin** B (SEB) coupled to tumor-specific anti-idiotypic **antibody** in redirecting T cell effector activity to the growth inhibition of B lymphoma 38C13. Incubation of 38C13 lymphoma cells with syngeneic C3H/He splenic cells and SEB-anti-Id **conjugate** was associated with between 80 and 100% growth inhibition of the tumor cells. V-beta-8+ T cells were integral for the SEB-anti-Id-induced tumor cell growth inhibition. Administration of SEB-anti-Id i.v. to mice previously inoculated with 38C13 lymphoma cells led to greater than 40% survival at 100 days compared to a mean survival of 21 days in control animals. When we compared this reagent with other targeting constructs - the anti-CD3-anti-Id and anti-TCR V-beta-8-anti-Id - these more or less effectively prevented tumor growth. However, anti-CD3-anti-Id impaired almost the entire T cell response, whereas the effects of SEB-anti-id or anti-V-beta-8-anti-Id had effects limited to V-beta-8+ T cells. Previous studies showed that in vivo administration of SEB caused a small change in V-beta-8+ T cell numbers in contrast to anti-V-beta-8 **antibody**, which depleted the entire population. These results together suggest that SEB-anti-tumor **antibody conjugates** represent a potentially powerful approach for better tumor immunotherapy.

8/7/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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08890837 BIOSIS NO.: 199396042338  
*Superantigen-induced cytokines suppress growth of human colon-carcinoma cells.*  
AUTHOR: Dohlstain Mikael(a); Sundstedt Anette; Bjorklund Mariana; Hedlund Gunnar; Kalland Terje

appropriately adjusting doses of perfusate are also disclosed.

8/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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13632852 BIOSIS NO.: 200200261673  
T cell receptor (TCR) Vbeta-specific **superantigen** responses used as a model to optimize selective depletion of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD)-reacting T cells with an **immunotoxin** targeting the IL-2 receptor.

AUTHOR: Solomon Scott R(a); Tran Thao; Schindler John; Vitetta Ellen; Barrett A John(a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Stem Cell Allotransplantation Section, NHLBI/NIH, Bethesda, MD\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Blood 98 (11 Part 1):p852a November 16, 2001

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 43rd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology, Part 1 Orlando, Florida, USA December 07-11, 2001

ISSN: 0006-4971

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** We have developed a clinical strategy to selectively eliminate alloreacting T cells from stem cell transplants (SCT) ex vivo prior to infusion, using a specific interleukin-2 receptor (IL2-r) **immunotoxin**, RFT5-SMPT-dgA (IT). This selective T cell depletion approach is being evaluated in a clinical trial to reduce GVHD following SCT. To optimize the conditions of selective depletion in vitro, we used depletion of the powerful bacterial **superantigen** (SAG) T cell response as a model. SAG bind to MHC class II molecules activating T cells in a TCR Vbeta domain-specific manner. In these experiments, peripheral blood mononuclear cells from healthy individuals were stimulated with toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1) SAG in serum-free medium for 72 hours causing selective activation of Vbeta2+ T cells. Flow cytometric evaluation demonstrated that the majority of Vbeta2+ activated T cells expressed IL2-r and CD71. At varying times in culture, IT was added with or without the immunopotentiator NH4Cl. Following IT exposure, responder cells were washed and restimulated with either TSST-1 or SEB (stimulating Vbeta3+, Vbeta12+, and Vbeta17+ T cells). Tritiated thymidine uptake was measured from 3-6 days after SAG stimulation. Residual proliferation against the original stimulator, TSST-1, was low (<5%), while responses to SEB were conserved between 80-100%. These experiments showed that the addition of NH4Cl at the time of IT exposure was critical for optimal depletion. Despite saturation of IL2-r sites at the time of IT exposure, maximal killing of activated cells was delayed several days. This model provides a robust method to define and optimize different methods to deplete antigen-activated T cells and should improve the development of strategies to selectively deplete GVHD-reacting T cells prior to stem cell transplantation.

8/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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13470404 BIOSIS NO.: 200200099225

Mutated SEA-D227A-**conjugated antibodies** greatly enhance antitumor activity against MUC1-expressing bile duct carcinoma.

AUTHOR: Kodama Hideaki; Suzuki Masanori; Katayose Yu; Shinoda Masao; Sakurai Naoki; Takemura Shin-ichi; Yoshida Hiroshi; Saeki Hisaaki; Ichiyama Masahiko; Tsumoto Kohei; Asano Ryutaro; Kumagai Izumi; Imai

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JOURNAL: Cancer Immunology Immunotherapy 50 (10):p539-548 December, 2001  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 0340-7004  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** For the purpose of establishing a new adoptive immunotherapy for bile duct carcinoma (BDC), we have directed our attention to superantigens (SAGs), the most potent known activators of T lymphocytes. In our previous study, **staphylococcal enterotoxin A** (SEA) was conjugated chemically with MUSE11 mAb, which recognizes the MUC1 cancer-associated antigen, and shown to enhance the specific cytotoxic activity of T-LAK cells against MUC1-expressing BDC cells (TFK-1) in vitro and in vivo. However, it is probable that SEA might cause side-effects because of nonspecific binding to class II positive cells. In order to overcome these, we generated mutated SEA (mSEA) by changing Asp at position 227 of native SEA to Ala, which has reduced affinity to MHC class II molecules, but retains the potential for T cell activation. When mSEA-D227A was administered to rabbits to examine effects on blood pressure, 500 times more mSEA-D227A was tolerated than native SEA. This prompted us to construct a mSEA-D227A-conjugated mAb, reactive with MUC1. It augmented the antitumor activity of T-LAK cells significantly, and furthermore, mSEA-D227A could be conjugated to two bispecific antibodies, BsAb (anti-MUC1Xanti-CD3) and BsAb (anti-MUC1Xanti-CD28), which in combination had greater enhancing effects than mSEA-D227A-conjugated anti-MUC1 mAb, and combination of unconjugated BsAbs. These findings indicate a utility of mSEA-D227A-conjugated antibodies for targeted cancer immunotherapy.

8/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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12495216 BIOSIS NO.: 200000248718  
Recombinant expression and neutralizing activity of an MHC class II binding epitope of toxic shock syndrome toxin-1.  
AUTHOR: Rubinchik Evelina; Chow Anthony W(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine,  
University of British Columbia, Canadian Bacterial Disease Network, and  
Vancouver Hospital Health Sciences Center, Vancouver, BC, V5Z 3J5\*\*Canada  
JOURNAL: Vaccine 18 (21):p2312-2320 April 28, 2000  
ISSN: 0264-410X  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Toxic shock syndrome (TSS) is caused by the **staphylococcal superantigen**, TSST-1. The MHC class II binding domain of TSST-1 containing a conserved sequence with other related **staphylococcal enterotoxins**, comprising TSST-1 residues 47-64 ((T(47-64)), was expressed as a fusion protein with either glutathione-S-transferase (GST47-64), filamentous phage coat protein (pIII47-64), or E. coli outer membrane porin protein (OprF47-64), or synthesized as a peptide conjugated to bovine serum albumin, BSA47-64. GST47-64, OprF47-64 and BSA47-64, but not pIII47-64, all induced high-titer T(47-64)-specific antibodies in Balb/c mice. However, only anti-GST47-64 antibodies inhibited

%%staphylococcal%%  
 %%enterotoxin%% %%E%% (SEE). Rat T cells reactive with MBP can respond to SEE presented by spleen cells but not to SEE presented by LOA, a rat T cell clone that expresses both I-A and I-E MHC class II molecules, even though LOA is much more efficient than splenic APC in the presentation of MBP. The inability of LOA to present %%superantigen%% is not due to structural difference in MHC 11 molecules between LOA and the splenic APC or to differential expression of major accessory/adhesion molecules, including CD2, CD5, CD4 and CD44, on LOA. The nonresponsiveness of SEE/LOA-induced T cells differs from anergy, in that such cells do not lose their subsequent responsiveness to either MBP or SEE. Our results demonstrate that: (i) MHC class II molecules (I-A and I-E) alone are insufficient for the activation of T cells by bacterial %%superantigen%%, (ii) failure to respond to antigen presented upon inappropriate APC or in inadequate doses may not necessarily represent anergy, and (iii) the quality of the T cell response towards certain ligands can be strongly influenced by the nature of the APC.

11/7/19 (Item 19 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09944256 BIOSIS NO: 199598399174  
 Identification of the V-beta determinants of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%E%%.  
 BOOK TITLE: The 9th International Congress of Immunology  
 AUTHOR: Lamphear J G; Mollick J A; Reda K B; Rich R R  
 BOOK AUTHOR/EDITOR: 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF IMMUNOLOGY  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, TX\*\*USA p721 1995  
 BOOK PUBLISHER: 9th International Congress of Immunology, San Francisco, California, USA  
 CONFERENCE/MEETING: Meeting Sponsored by the American Association of Immunologists and the International Union of Immunological Societies San Francisco, California, USA July 23-29, 1995  
 RECORD TYPE: Citation  
 LANGUAGE: English

11/7/20 (Item 20 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09943539 BIOSIS NO: 199598398457  
 Unresponsiveness of %%superantigen%%-induced CD8+ T lymphoblasts in vitro and accessory cells.  
 BOOK TITLE: The 9th International Congress of Immunology  
 AUTHOR: Imanishi K; Yan X J; Gu Y; Li X Y; Uchiyama T  
 BOOK AUTHOR/EDITOR: 9TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF IMMUNOLOGY  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: Tokyo Women's Med. Coll., Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo\*\*Japan p600 1995  
 BOOK PUBLISHER: 9th International Congress of Immunology, San Francisco, California, USA  
 CONFERENCE/MEETING: Meeting Sponsored by the American Association of Immunologists and the International Union of Immunological Societies San Francisco, California, USA July 23-29, 1995  
 RECORD TYPE: Citation  
 LANGUAGE: English

11/7/21 (Item 21 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09765977 BIOSIS NO: 199598220895

Cytotoxic activity of V-beta-8+ T cells in Crohn's disease: The role of bacterial %%superantigens%%.  
 AUTHOR: Baca-Estrada M E; Wong D K H; Croitoru K(a)  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Room 4H17, Intestinal Dis. Res. Program, McMaster Univ. Med. Cent., 1200 Main St. W., Hamilton, \*\*Canada  
 JOURNAL: Clinical and Experimental Immunology 99 (3):p398-403 1995  
 ISSN: 0009-9104  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
 LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** In Crohn's disease, disease-related stimuli could alter the T cell receptor (TCR) repertoire. To examine the possibility that changes in function may occur in T cell subsets without obvious changes in expression of TCR, we analysed the TCR repertoire of cytotoxic T lymphocytes in Crohn's disease peripheral blood. Furthermore, we examined the effect of bacterial %%superantigens%%, %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin B (SEB) and E (SEE) on the cytotoxic function of T cell subsets bearing different TCR V genes using MoAbs specific for CD3 and TCR V gene products in a redirected cytotoxicity assay. There was no difference between patients and controls in the cytotoxicity measured in concanavalin A (Con A)-stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) with anti-CD3 or with six of seven anti-TCR V gene MoAbs. However, the cytotoxicity of V-beta-8 T cells was decreased in Crohn's disease patients. This was not due to a decrease in total or CD8+ T cells expressing V-beta-8. Furthermore, in normal subjects, PBMC stimulation with SEE and SEB selectively expanded and increased the cytotoxicity of V-beta-8 and V-beta-12 T cells, respectively. In Crohn's disease, although SEB stimulation increased the number and cytolytic function of the V-beta-12 subset, SEE stimulation failed to increase cytolytic activity of V-beta-8+ T cells in spite of the expansion of V-beta-8+ T cells. These results suggest that the changes in cytotoxic function observed in V-beta-8 T cells in Crohn's patients may reflect previous exposure to a V-beta-8-selective %%superantigen%%.

11/7/22 (Item 22 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09716870 BIOSIS NO.: 199598171788  
 Divergent effects of zinc on different bacterial pathogenic agents.  
 AUTHOR: Driessen Christoph; Hirv Kaimo; Kirchner Holger; Rink Lothar(a)  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Immunol. Transfusion Medicie, Univ. Luebeck Sch.  
 Medicine, Ratzeburger Allee 160, D-23538 \*\*Germany  
 JOURNAL: Journal of Infectious Diseases 171 (2):p486-489 1995  
 ISSN: 0022-1899  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
 LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Zinc is essential for immunologic function; therefore, it has been postulated that elevated serum levels of zinc might lead to improved immune responses. However, it is not known whether or how serum zinc levels contribute to a clinically relevant mechanism of immunologic activation. In our studies with human peripheral blood mononuclear cells and whole blood, the zinc level selectively enhanced the biologic activity of endotoxin. The combination of nonstimulatory doses of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and nonstimulatory concentrations of zinc led to the secretion of large amounts of interleukin (IL)-1-beta. In contrast, zinc levels specifically down-regulated monocyte activation caused by some %%superantigens%%, %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin A and E and Mycoplasma arthritidis-derived %%superantigen%%, but not toxic shock syndrome toxin-1. This demonstrates that zinc levels control IL-1-beta secretion after both LPS and %%superantigen%% challenge within a clinically relevant range of concentrations. Our data suggest that the indications and contraindications for clinical zinc supplementation should be reconsidered.

11/7/23 (Item 23 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09594575 BIOSIS NO.: 199598049493

Activation of T cells by %%%superantigen%%% in class II-negative mice.  
AUTHOR: Avery Anne C(a); Markowitz Jay S; Grusby Michael J; Glimcher Laurie  
H: Cantor Harvey(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dana-Farber Cancer Inst., 44 Binney St., Boston, MA  
02115\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 153 (11):p4853-4861 1994  
ISSN: 0022-1767  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** The ability of the %%%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxins to stimulate T cells has been thought to depend on their association with class II MHC products. Here, we demonstrate that a subgroup of %%%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxins, which includes %%%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxin C and %%%staphylococcal%%% %% %%enterotoxin%%% %% %%E%%%, stimulates strong MHC-independent responses, thereby resulting in T cell expansion and generation of CTL. The immunologic consequences of MHC-independent activation of T cells by %%%superantigens%%% differ from those of class II-dependent activation, inasmuch as this pathway does not result in detectable T cell deletion. These findings delineate a novel MHC-independent T cell activation pathway that leads to both clonal expansion and expression of CTL effector function in response to a subgroup of bacterial %%%superantigens%%%.

11/7/24 (Item 24 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09488250 BIOSIS NO.: 199497496620

Costimulation of human CD4+ T lymphocytes with B7 and lymphocyte function-associated antigen-3 results in distinct cell activation profiles.  
AUTHOR: Parra Eduardo; Wingren Anette Gjorloff; Hedlund Gunnar; Bjorklund Mariana; Sjogren Hans-Olov; Kalland Terje; Sansom David; Dohilstens Mikael (a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Wallenberg Lab., Dep. Tumor Immunol., Univ. Lund 7031, S-220 07 Lund\*\*Sweden  
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 153 (6):p2479-2487 1994  
ISSN: 0022-1767  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** This study describes the distinct roles of B7 and LFA-3 in the regulation of T cell responses. Activation of CD4+ T cells with Chinese hamster ovary (CHO)-DR4/B7 and CHO-DR4/LFA-3 cells that present the %%%superantigen%%% %% %%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxin A resulted in significant T cell proliferation and substantial production of TNF and IFN-gamma. Strong IL-2 production was recorded in B7-costimulated, but not LFA-3-costimulated, cultures. The presence of B7 induced a more vigorous and prolonged proliferative T cell response compared with LFA-3 costimulation. In contrast, LFA-3 was more efficient than B7 in mediating cell adhesion of CD4+ T cells. Costimulation with the CHO-DR4/B7/LFA-3 triple transfectant resulted in enhanced cell adhesion, proliferation, and cytokine production compared with either DR4/B7 or DR4/LFA-3 alone.

Optimal production of IL-2 by naive and memory CD4+ T cells was seen only when cells were costimulated with B7, whereas IFN-gamma production was induced in memory cells by both LFA-3 and B7. The Jurkat T cell line responded to CHO-DR4/B7/LFA-3 in a manner similar to peripheral blood CD4+ T cells. Reverse transcriptase-PCR analysis of Jurkat cells stimulated with %%%staphylococcal%%% %% %%enterotoxin%%% %% %%E%%% and the

different CHO transfectants revealed that the cooperative effect of B7 and LFA-3 on IL-2 production was also seen at the mRNA level. The large amounts of IL-2 produced by B7 costimulation indicate a paracrine function of the B7/CD28 pathway, whereas the LFA-3/CD2 pathway provides

strong adhesion and may facilitate autocrine T cell expansion. Combined expression of the B7 and LFA-3 molecules seems to provide an optimal Ag-presenting function that ensures strong adhesion and optimal signal transduction.

11/7/25 (Item 25 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09440678 BIOSIS NO.: 199497449048

T cell receptor V-alpha gene usage in human T cells stimulated with SEE and SED.  
AUTHOR: Liu J L; Hodara V L; Wigzell Hans(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Immunol. Lab. Microbiol. Tumoriol. Cent., Karolinska Inst., 171 77 Stockholm\*\*Sweden  
JOURNAL: Scandinavian Journal of Immunology 40 (2):p269-271 1994  
ISSN: 0300-9475  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** V-alpha gene usage in human T cells stimulated with SEE and SED

was investigated by using polymerase chain reaction with specific primers. V-beta-8 T cells from normal blood donors PBMC were sorted at day 5 after stimulation with SEE and analysed for TCR-V-alpha gene usage. Whole T cells stimulated with antiCD3 MoAb or SED were also analysed and compared at different time points after stimulation. There was no biased Va gene usage found as a response to either of the two %%%superantigens%%%. These results show that V-alpha gene usage of human T cells stimulated with SEE or SED is normal.

11/7/26 (Item 26 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09330968 BIOSIS NO.: 199497339338

Amino and carboxyl-terminal domains of %%%staphylococcal%%% %% %%enterotoxin%%% %% %%E%%% mediate TCR V-beta specific interactions.  
AUTHOR: Lamphear James G; Mollick Joseph A; Reda Kristin B; Rich Robert R  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, TX  
77030\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement 0 (18D):p366 1994  
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Keystone Symposium on Lymphocyte Activation Keystone, Colorado, USA April 10-17, 1994  
ISSN: 0733-1959  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Citation  
RECORD TYPE: English

11/7/27 (Item 27 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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09132133 BIOSIS NO.: 199497140503

Selective anergy of V-beta-8+ T cells in human immunodeficiency virus-infected individuals.  
AUTHOR: Dadaglio Gilles; Garcia Sylvie; Montagnier Luc; Gougeon Marie-Lise (a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Unité d'Oncologie Virale, Dep. SIDA Retrovirus, Inst. Pasteur, 28 Rue du Dr. Roux, 75724 Paris C\*\*France

cyclooxygenase

inhibitor indomethacin does not reverse the inhibition of TNF-alpha mRNA expression by CKS-17, suggesting that prostaglandins are not responsible for the suppressive action of CKS-17. The inhibitory effect of CKS-17 is, however, significantly blocked by a protein synthesis inhibitor cycloheximide, indicating that CKS-17 requires de novo protein synthesis to induce the suppressive activity. The mRNA stability assays using actinomycin D show that CKS-17 does not decrease the TNF-alpha mRNA stability. Nuclear run-on transcription assays further reveal that CKS-17 suppresses the TNF-alpha mRNA transcription rate. Taken together, these results suggest that the synthetic retroviral peptide CKS-17 down-regulates TNF-alpha mRNA expression through inhibition of transcriptional activation of the TNF-alpha gene, which requires de novo synthesis of a transcriptional repressor protein(s).

11/7/31 (Item 31 from file: 5)

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08912344 BIOSIS NO.: 199396063845

Phagocytosis reduces HIV-1 production in human monocytes/macrophages infected in vitro.

AUTHOR: Piedimonte G(a); Montroni Maria; Silvestri G; Silvotti Lucia; Donatini Anna; Rossi Luigia; Borghetti A F; Magnani M  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Gen. Patol., Univ. Studi, Via Gramsci 14, I-43100

Parma\*\*Italy

JOURNAL: Archives of Virology 130 (3-4):p463-469 1993

ISSN: 0304-8608

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The addition of ingestible particles (opsonized erythrocytes or latex beads) or a phorbol ester activates monocytes - derived human macrophages (MDHM) cultured in vitro, and markedly reduces virion release

from HIV-infected MDHM as well as their ability to transmit the infection to cocultured lymphoid CD4-positive CEM cells.

11/7/32 (Item 32 from file: 5)

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08877315 BIOSIS NO.: 199396028816

Study of activation of murine T cells with bacterial %%superantigens%%  
In vitro induction of enhanced responses in CD4 positive T cells and of anergy in CD8 positive T cells.

AUTHOR: Yan Xiao-Jie(a); Li Xiao-Yu; Imanishi Ken'ichi; Kumazawa Yoshio; Uchiyama Takehiko  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Tokyo Women's Med. Coll., B-1

Kawada-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 162\*\*Japan

JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 150 (9):p3873-3881 1993

ISSN: 0022-1767

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Primary and secondary responses of murine CD4+ T cells and CD8+ T

cells upon stimulation with %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%E%% (SEE) bearing %%superantigenic%% properties were examined. Both

isolated C57BL/6 splenic CD4+ T cells and CD8+ T cells proliferated and produced IL-2 and IFN-gamma upon stimulation with SEE in substantial levels. The amounts of IL-2 were greater in CD4+ T cells and those of IFN-gamma were somewhat greater in CD8+ T cells. SEE-induced CD4+ T lymphoblasts, larger parts of which bore the V-beta-11 element in their TCR, proliferated, produced IL-2 and IFN-gamma, and showed toxin-dependent cytotoxicity in substantial levels upon restimulation with SEE. By contrast, SEE-induced CD8+ T lymphoblasts, the larger part of which bore the V-beta-11 element, did not show the first two of the three responses at all upon restimulation with SEE, whereas these cells

showed greater cytotoxicity. The CD8+ T lymphoblasts did not suppress

the reactivity of the CD4+ T lymphoblasts. Both SEE-induced CD4+ T lymphoblasts and CD8+ T lymphoblasts proliferated and produced IL-2 and IFN-gamma in comparable levels upon stimulation with rIL-2 or mAb to CD3 or V-beta-11.

11/7/33 (Item 33 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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08853531 BIOSIS NO.: 199396005032

T cell response to %%staphylococcal%% %%superantigens%% by asymptomatic

HIV-infected individuals exhibits selective changes in T cell receptor V-beta-chain usage.

AUTHOR: Bisset Leslie R(a); Opravil Milos; Ludwig Elisabeth; Fierz Walter  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Section Clinical Immunology, Dep. Internal Med., University Hosp., 8044 Zurich\*\*Switzerland

JOURNAL: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses 9 (3):p241-246 1993

ISSN: 0889-2229

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Recognition that the murine mammary tumor C-type retrovirus and

the replication-defective murine leukemia virus have %%superantigen%%"

properties raises the specter that human immunodeficiency virus might also generate T cell impairment and destruction as a result of inherent %%superantigen%% properties. The observation that individuals with AIDS

lack the expression of several T cell receptor V-beta-chain genes lends support to this hypothesis. %%Staphylococcal%% exotoxins represent another class of %%superantigen%% with a similar ability to stimulate large numbers of T cells bearing specific T cell receptor V-beta-chain types. To examine the hypothesis that T cells from HIV-infected individuals may be exposed to a %%superantigen%% during the infection process, we have compared the ability of T cells from asymptomatic HIV-infected donors and healthy donors to respond to stimulation with several known staphylococcal exotoxin %%superantigens%%. Following in vitro stimulation with %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin D and %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%E%%, asymptomatic HIV-infected

individuals responded with a significantly different T cell receptor V-beta-chain usage to that observed for healthy individuals. This skewed V-beta-chain usage is likely to reflect preferential conditioning of T cells bearing specific V-beta-chains as a result of HIV infection, supporting the hypothesis of %%superantigen%% involvement early in the course of infection.

11/7/34 (Item 34 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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08796616 BIOSIS NO.: 199395085967

Localization of a site on bacterial %%superantigens%% that determines T

cell receptor beta chain specificity.

AUTHOR: Mollick Joseph A; McMasters Richard L; Grossman Douglas; Rich Robert R(a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Immunol. Sect., M929, Baylor Coll. Med., One Baylor Plaza, Houston, TX 77030\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Experimental Medicine 177 (2):p283-293 1993

ISSN: 0022-1007

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A defining characteristic of %%superantigens%% is their ability

to stimulate T cells based predominantly on the type of variable segment of the T cell receptor (TCR) beta chain (V-beta). The V-beta specificity of these toxins most likely results from direct contact between the toxin and the TCR, although the low affinity nature of this binding has prevented direct assessment of this interaction. To identify important functional sites on the toxin, we created chimeric enterotoxin genes between %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxins A and E (SEA and SEE) and tested the V-beta specificity of the chimeric toxins. This approach allowed us to identify three amino acid residues in the extreme COOH terminus of these toxins that are largely responsible for their ability to stimulate either human V-beta-5 or V-beta-8-bearing T cells, or mouse V-beta-3 or V-beta-11. We also found that residues in the NH-2 terminus were required for wild-type levels of V-beta-specific T cell activation, suggesting that the NH-2 and COOH ends of these %%superantigens%% may come together to form the full TCR V-beta contact site. SEA and SEE also differ with respect to their class II binding characteristics. Using the same chimeric molecules, we demonstrate that the first third of the molecule controls the class II binding phenotype. These data lead us to propose that for SEA and SEE, and perhaps for all bacterial-derived %%superantigens%%, the COOH and NH-2 termini together form the contact sites for the TCR and therefore largely determine the V-beta specificity of the toxin, while the NH-2 terminus alone binds major histocompatibility complex class II molecules. The predominant role of the COOH terminus of bacterial %%superantigens%% in determining V-beta specificity resembles current models being proposed for virally encoded %%superantigens%%, suggesting that these molecules may demonstrate some structural relationship not seen at the amino acid level.

11/7/35 (Item 35 from file: 5)  
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08291049 BIOSIS NO.: 000094062347  
 ZINC REGULATES THE FUNCTION OF TWO %%SUPERANTIGENS%%  
 AUTHOR: FRASER J D; URBAN R G; STROMINGER J L; ROBINSON H  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. MOL. MED., UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND MED. SCH., AUCKLAND,  
 NEW ZEALAND.  
 JOURNAL: PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A 89 (12). 1992. 5507-5511. 1992  
 FULL JOURNAL NAME: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America  
 CODEN: PNASA  
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

**ABSTRACT:** %%Staphylococcal%% enterotoxins bind with high affinity to class II major histocompatibility complex proteins and subsequently stimulate large numbers of T cells via the V-beta portion of the T-cell receptor. Binding of enterotoxin A and %%enterotoxin%% %%E%% to HLA-DR was completely abolished by low levels of EDTA, whereas binding of toxic shock toxin was unaffected. Addition of Zn<sup>2+</sup> to as little as 2 .mu.M excess over EDTA completely reconstituted binding, but Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, and Mn<sup>2+</sup> had no effect. The dissociation constant (Kd) of 65Zn<sup>2+</sup> binding to a single site on purified enterotoxin A was 2 .mu.M, and addition of purified HLA-DRI did not alter the Kd, indicating that the binding site was exclusive to enterotoxin A. In the presence of saturating levels of zinc the Kd for enterotoxin A binding to purified HLA-DRI was 25 nM. Thus, zinc binding is an essential first step in the formation of the major histocompatibility complex binding domain of at least two bacterial %%superantigens%%. Given the measured Kd of zinc binding to enterotoxin A, serum levels of free zinc (0.2-1.0 .mu.M) may well regulate the toxic sequelae by these two %%superantigens%%.

11/7/36 (Item 36 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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08136481 BIOSIS NO.: 000093123629  
 PROTECTION FROM EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS BY APPLICATION OF A BACTERIAL %%SUPERANTIGEN%%  
 AUTHOR: ROTT O; WEKERLE H; FLEISCHER B  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: FIRST DEP. MED., UNIV. MAINZ, MAINZ, GER.  
 JOURNAL: INT IMMUNOL 4 (3). 1992. 347-353. 1992  
 CODEN: INIME  
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

**ABSTRACT:** Certain bacterial and viral T cell stimulating proteins (' %%superantigens%%') are known to be very potent activators of T cells with certain V-beta receptors. When applied *in vivo* these molecules induce anergy in those T cells responding to them. In this study we have investigated the influence of %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxins (SE) on myelin basic protein (MBP)-specific T cells in Lewis rats. As MBP-specific T cells in rats belong exclusively to the V.beta.8.2+ CD4+ subset, the induction of experimental allergic encephalomyelitis (EAE) allows for an estimation of the functional state of the respective V-beta-bearing T cells after enterotoxin-induced activation. *In vitro*, various MBP-specific T cell lines showed a strong selective proliferative response to %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%E%% (SEE) but not to other SE. The *in vitro* activation by SEE induced encephalitogenic potential in these cells. After application of SEE to Lewis rats the susceptibility to induction of EAE was completely abrogated. Such SEE-treated with MBP-challenged rats did not exhibit any signs of disease and their T cells did not respond to MBP in proliferation tests. This abrogation of EAE was only found with a %%superantigen%% capable of interacting specifically with V.beta.8.2+ T cells. %%Superantigen%%-mediated induction of unresponsiveness may have relevance for the analysis of pathogenetic mechanisms and for therapeutic considerations in certain T cell-mediated autoimmune diseases.

11/7/37 (Item 1 from file: 34)  
 DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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08801881 Genuine Article#: 331HG Number of References: 17  
 Title: Comparison of serum specific IgE antibodies to %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxins between atopic children with and without atopic dermatitis  
 Author(s): Lin YT; Yang YH; Hwang YW; Tsai MJ; Tsao PN; Chiang BL (REPRINT)  
 : Shau WY; Wang LF  
 Corporate Source: NATL TAIWAN UNIV HOSP,DEPT PEDIAT, 7 CHUNG SHAN S RD/NEW YORK//NY/10002 (REPRINT); NATL TAIWAN UNIV HOSP,DEPT PEDIAT/NEW YORK//NY/10002; NATL TAIWAN UNIV,COLL MED, GRAD INST CLIN MED/TAIPEI 10018//TAIWAN; NATL TAIWAN UNIV HOSP,DEPT DERMATOL/TAIPEI//TAIWAN/ Journal: ALLERGY, 2000, V55, N7 (JUL), P641-646 ISSN: 0105-4538 Publication date: 20000700 Publisher: MUNKSGAARD INT PUBL LTD, 35 NORRE SOGADE, PO BOX 2148, DK-1016 COPENHAGEN, DENMARK Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE Abstract: Background: The skin of patients with atopic dermatitis (AD) exhibits a striking susceptibility to colonization and infection by %%Staphylococcus%% aureus. The exotoxins secreted by *S. aureus* can act as %%superantigens%% and classic allergens, inducing the production of functionally relevant specific IgE antibodies. The aim of this study was to compare the levels and positive rates of serum %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin A (SEA)- and %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin%% %%E%% (SEB)-specific IgE between atopic children with and without AD. Methods: Sixty children with AD, 55 children with respiratory

transcriptional level differs among mouse strains, suggesting clonal deletion. In the present study, we reconstituted by transfection functional TcR using the V beta 20 segment with different Va segments and studied the action of %%superantigen%% toxins. The V beta 20-transfected T cells are activated by %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxins A and E (SEA and SEE) but not by the other tested toxins. The activation is dependent on the presence of cells expressing major histocompatibility complex class II molecules. Different HLA DR alleles can present the bacterial toxins, establishing that they interact with TcR V beta 20 as %%superantigens%%. Moreover, the Ver domain associated with the V beta 20 domain has an influence on the response to these toxins. The fact that V beta 20 is recognized by SEA and SEE, although both toxins are known to interact with different sets of V beta, suggests the presence of different TcR binding sites on the toxins.

11/7/44 (Item 8 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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04803699 Genuine Article#: UH861 Number of References: 62  
Title: T-CELL REPERTOIRE AND INFLAMMATORY BOWEL-DISEASE  
Author(s): CROITORU K; WONG DKH; BACAESTRADA ME  
Corporate Source: MCMASTER UNIV,DEPT MED,IDRP,1200 MAIN ST  
W,ROOM4W8/HAMILTON/ON L8N 3Z5/CANADA/  
Journal: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY, 1996, V10, N2  
(MAR-APR), P  
110-114  
ISSN: 0835-7900

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The diversity of the T cell receptor repertoire is generated through rearrangement of the variable, junctional and constant region genes. Selection processes in the thymus and periphery serve to eliminate self-reacting T cells, thereby preventing autoimmune disease. The possibility that inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) is an autoimmune disease has led to the search for an auto-antigen. In addition, studies are exploring the T cell receptor repertoire in IBD patients for changes that may provide clues regarding etiopathogenesis. Using monoclonal antibodies to T cell receptor variable-gene products or polymerase chain reaction analysis of variable-gene mRNA expression, the mucosal T cell repertoire has been examined in humans. The intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes show a significant degree of oligoclonal expansion that may represent local antigen exposure or unique selection processes. This is in keeping with studies that show that murine intestinal intraepithelial lymphocytes undergo positive and possible negative selection independent of the thymus. In the inflamed human gut, shifts in the T cell receptor repertoire may also reflect recruitment of peripheral T cells to the gut. In one study, a subset of Crohn's disease patients was shown to have an increase in the proportion of variable beta 8 peripheral blood lymphocyte and mesenteric lymph node cells, suggesting a %%superantigen%% effect.

Th authors hypothesized that changes in the functional T cell receptor repertoire can also occur which might be independent of changes in the distribution of T cells expressing variable beta T cell receptors. In fact, the authors have shown there is a selective decrease in the cytotoxic function of peripheral variable beta 8 T cells in Crohn's disease. Furthermore, stimulation with the variable beta 8 selective bacterial enterotoxin %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% failed to increase the cytotoxic function in this subset of Crohn's disease patients compared with controls. This suggests that in Crohn's disease, variable beta 8 T cells have undergone an alteration in function that may reflect previous exposure to a %%superantigen%%-like stimulus. The relationship to the etiology and pathogenesis of IBD remains to be defined.

11/7/45 (Item 9 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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04075534 Genuine Article#: RC440 Number of References: 8  
Title: LETHALLY IRRADIATED NORMAL STRAINS OF MICE  
RADIOPROTECTED WITH SCID

BONE-MARROW DEVELOP SENSITIVITY TO LOW-DOSES OF %%STAPHYLOCOCCAL%%-  
%%ENTEROTOXIN%%-%%E%%  
Author(s): ABOUDPIRAK E; LUBIN I; PIRAK ME; CANAAN A; LOWELL GH;  
REISNER Y  
Corporate Source: WEIZMANN INST SCI,DEPT MEMBRANE RES &  
BIOPHYS/IL-76100

REHOVOT//ISRAEL// WEIZMANN INST SCI,DEPT MEMBRANE RES &  
BIOPHYS/IL-76100 REHOVOT//ISRAEL// WEIZMANN INST  
SCI,DEPT CHEM  
IMMUNOL/IL-76100 REHOVOT//ISRAEL// WALTER REED ARMY  
INST

RES/WASHINGTON//DC/00000

Journal: IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, 1995, V46, N1-2 (MAY), P9-14

ISSN: 0165-2478

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Normal strains of mice are rendered sensitive to small amounts (3-10 mu g) of %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin B (SEB) by transplanting bone marrow cells of SCID donor mice to lethally irradiated recipients. Four to 12 weeks post-transplantation, SEB induces 56-100% lethality. Transplantation of normal mouse bone marrow cells, either alone or with the SCID mouse selected bone marrow cells, does not confer SEB sensitivity. These data imply that either irradiation ablates certain cell population(s), that confer resistance to SEB in normal mice (populations that are absent in the SCID donor mice) or that the donor cells selectively repopulate recipients with SEB-sensitive cells. This model will help elucidate the cells, cytokines and the SEB peptide fragments responsible for SEB toxicity and will be useful in identifying promising vaccine candidates and in developing preventive medicines to protect against this potent toxin.

11/7/46 (Item 10 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

02140700 Genuine Article#: KE652 Number of References: 26  
Title: 2 ADJACENT RESIDUES IN %%STAPHYLOCOCCAL%%-  
ENTEROTOXIN-A AND %%ENTEROTOXIN%%-%%E%% DETERMINE T-CELL RECEPTOR  
V-BETA-SPECIFICITY  
Author(s): HUDSON KR; ROBINSON H; FRASER JD  
Corporate Source: UNIV AUCKLAND,SCH MED,DEPT MOLEC  
MED,PRIVATE BAG  
02019/AUCKLAND//NEW ZEALAND//; UNIV AUCKLAND,SCH  
MED,DEPT MOLEC  
MED,PRIVATE BAG 02019/AUCKLAND//NEW ZEALAND//  
Journal: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, 1993, V177, N1 (JAN  
1), P175-184  
ISSN: 0022-1007

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The T cell receptor (TCR) Vbeta-determining region of two bacterial %%superantigens%%, %%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin (SEA) and SEE, has been mapped to the COOH-terminal region of SEA and SEE using a panel of recombinant SEA/SEE hybrids. Total TCR Vbeta mRNA enrichment in human peripheral blood T cell cultures was determined by a novel single-tube amplification technique using a redundant Vbeta-specific primer. SEA routinely enriched mRNA coding for hVbeta1.1, 5.3, 6.3, 6.4, 6.9, 7.3, 7.4, and 9.1, while SEE, which is 83% homologous to SEA, enriched hVbeta5.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.9, and 8.1 mRNA. Exchanging residues 206 and 207 was sufficient to convert in toto the TCR Vbeta response of human peripheral T lymphocytes. In addition, an SEA-reactive murine T cell line, SO3 (mVbeta17), unresponsive to wild-type SEE responded to SEE-S206N207, while an SEE-specific human

T cell line, Jurkat (hVbeta8.1), unresponsive to SEA was stimulated strongly by SEA-P206D207. Exchanging all other regions of SEA and SEE except residues 206 and 207 did little to change the Vbeta response. Thus, the Vbeta binding region appears to be a stable, discrete domain localized within the COOH-terminal region that is largely unaffected by the considerable amino acid variability between SEA and SEE. This region may interact directly with TCR Vbeta.

11/7/47 (Item 11 from file: 34)

Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed

Proliferation of murine T lymphocytes in blood, lymph nodes, and spleen was studied in four in vivo stimulation systems, using BrdU pulse-labeling of DNA-synthesizing cells. The T cell response to the %%superantigen%%  
%%%Staphylococcus%%% enterotoxin B (SEB) was studied in detail.

Vbeta8+ T cells showed a peak of DNA synthesis 16-24 h after SEB injection, and the percentage of BrdU+ CD4 and CD8 T cells was higher in blood than in lymph nodes and spleen. DNA synthesis was preceded by massive migration of Vbeta8+ cells from blood to lymphoid organs, in which the early activation marker CD69 was first up-regulated. SEB-nonspecific Vbeta6+ cells showed minimal stimulation but, when cycling, also expressed a high level of CD69. The other systems studied were injection of the IFN-gamma inducer polyinosinic:polycytidylc acid, infection by the BM5 variants of murine leukemia virus (the causative agent of murine AIDS), and T cell expansion after transfer of normal bone marrow and lymph node cells into recombinase-activating gene-2-deficient mice. In each case, a peak of T cell proliferation was observed in blood. These data demonstrate the extensive redistribution of cycling T cells in the first few hours after activation. Kinetic studies of blood lymphocyte status appear crucial for understanding primary immune responses because cycling and redistributing T lymphocytes are enriched in the circulating compartment.

Record Date Created: 19990520  
Record Date Completed: 19990520

11/7/58 (Item 2 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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11643503 99077502 PMID: 9862666  
Nuclear factor of activated T cells and AP-1 are insufficient for IL-2 promoter activation: requirement for CD28 up-regulation of RE/AP.  
Shapiro V S; Mollenauer M N; Weiss A  
Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco 94143, USA.  
Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (UNITED STATES) Dec 15 1998, 161 (12) p6455-8, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R  
Document type: Journal Article  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
IL-2 gene transcription in T cells requires both TCR and costimulatory signals. IL-2 promoter activation in Jurkat T cells stimulated with %%superantigen%% presented by Raji B cells requires CD28 activation. The addition of rCTLA4Ig, which blocks CD28 binding to its ligand, to the cultures decreased IL-2 promoter activation by >80%. Interestingly, CTLA4Ig did not significantly inhibit the activation of either NF of activated T cells (NFAT) or AP-1 reporters. Therefore, activation of NFAT and AP-1 is insufficient for IL-2 promoter activation. In contrast, an RE/AP reporter was blocked by CTLA4Ig by >90%. Thus, the requirement for CD28 in IL-2 promoter activation appears to be due to RE/AP and not the NFAT or AP-1 sites. In addition, these data suggest that transcriptional activation of RE/AP is not mediated by NFAT, because activation of a NFAT reporter is not affected by the addition of CTLA4Ig.  
Record Date Created: 19990122  
Record Date Completed: 19990122

11/7/59 (Item 3 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

11317683 98197176 PMID: 9536114  
Synovial fibroblasts as target cells for %%staphylococcal%%

enterotoxin-induced T-cell cytotoxicity.

Kraft M; Filsinger S; Kramer K L; Kabelitz D; Hansch G M; Schoels M  
Institute of Immunology, University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Immunology (ENGLAND) Jan 1998, 93 (1) p20-5, ISSN 0019-2805

Journal Code: 0374672

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disease of unknown aetiology. Recently, %%superantigens%% have been implied in the pathogenesis of RA. %%Superantigens%% activate a large fraction of T

cells leading to the production of cytokines and proliferation. In addition, %%superantigens%% direct cellular cytotoxicity towards major

histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II-expressing cells. There is now increasing evidence that cytotoxic T cells may be involved in the pathogenesis of RA. In the inflamed synovia class II-positive synovial fibroblasts (SFC) are found. In the present study it was tested whether MHC

class II-positive SFC serve as target cells for %%superantigen%%-induced cellular cytotoxicity. SFC were stimulated with interferon-gamma to express class II antigens, then they were cultivated in the presence of CD4-positive T cells with or without %%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxins

(SE). Cytotoxicity of T cells was measured as release of lactate dehydrogenase from SFC. Specific cytotoxicity was only found in the presence of class II-positive SFC depending on the dose of SE. Maximum lysis was seen after 20 hr. T-cell cytotoxicity was inhibited by antibodies to MHC class II antigens. The data suggest that class II-positive SFC not only function as accessory cells for SE-mediated T-cell proliferation and interleukin-2 production but may also be the targets of %%superantigen%%

-mediated cellular cytotoxicity.

Record Date Created: 19980410

Record Date Completed: 19980410

11/7/60 (Item 4 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

10920009 97272141 PMID: 9126986  
Functional characterization of the interaction between the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxin A and the TCR.  
Antonsson P; Wingren A G; Hansson J; Kalland T; Varga M; Dohlsten M  
Pharmacia and Upjohn, Lund Research Center, Sweden.  
perantonsson@eu.pnu.com

Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. - 1950) (UNITED STATES) May 1

1997, 158 (9) p4245-51, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: 2985117R

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

In this report, we show that despite an overall amino acid residue identity of more than 80% between the %%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxins

(SE) A and E, these proteins markedly differ in their absolute requirement for the MHC class II during T cell activation. The %%superantigens%% were produced as C215Fab-SE fusion proteins and analyzed for their ability to activate T cells in a MHC class II-independent manner, using C215 Ag expressing cell lines as pseudo super-APCs. C215Fab-SEA, but not C215Fab-SEE, induced T cell cytotoxicity and proliferation in these MHC class II-independent systems. Introduction of a region from SEA, comprising

amino acids 20-27, to SEE transferred the ability to engage T cells in the absence of MHC class II. Analysis of the Vbeta specificity of the chimeric SEA/SEE molecules and a panel of SEA mutants demonstrated that the site for

TCR interaction covers the edge surrounding the shallow cavity on top of the SEA molecule.

alpha-region to either aid or hinder the interaction with class II predicts its frequency in a %%%superantigen%%%-responding population of T cells.  
Record Date Created: 19960117  
Record Date Completed: 19960117

11/7/64 (Item 8 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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09256292 20571762 PMID: 11122456  
Polymorphonuclear neutrophils as accessory cells for T-cell activation: major histocompatibility complex class II restricted antigen-dependent induction of T-cell proliferation.  
Radsak M; Iking-Konert C; Stegmaier S; Andrassy K; Hansch G M  
Institut für Immunologie und Medizinische Klinik der Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany.  
Immunology (ENGLAND) Dec 2000, 101 (4) p521-30, ISSN 0019-2805  
Journal Code: 0374672  
Document type: Journal Article  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
Polymorphonuclear cells (PMN) of healthy donors do not express major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II antigens or the T-cell costimulatory molecules CD80 or CD86. Expression of these receptors, however, is seen in patients with chronic inflammatory diseases. We now report that, by culturing PMN of healthy donors with autologous serum, interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), de novo synthesis of MHC class II, CD80 and CD86 could be induced. MHC class II-positive PMN acquired the capacity to present %%%staphylococcus%%% enterotoxin to peripheral T cells, apparent as induction of interleukin-2 (IL-2) synthesis and proliferation of the T cells. Moreover, the PMN also processed tetanus toxoid (TT) and induced proliferation of TT-specific T cells in a MHC class II-restricted manner. Taken together, these data indicate that PMN can be activated to function as accessory cells for T-cell activation.  
Record Date Created: 20001229  
Record Date Completed: 20010111

11/7/65 (Item 9 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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08963023 20253148 PMID: 10792500  
Fibronectin synthesis by activated T lymphocytes: up-regulation of a surface-associated isoform with signalling function.  
Wagner C; Burger A; Radsak M; Blum S; Hug F; Hansch G M  
Institut für Immunologie, Universität Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany.  
Immunology (ENGLAND) Apr 2000, 99 (4) p532-9, ISSN 0019-2805  
Journal Code: 0374672  
Document type: Journal Article  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
Fibronectin (FN) is a major constituent of the extracellular matrix. We now provide evidence for a surface-associated isoform of FN that is synthesized by T cells upon activation. The T-cell-derived FN has an unusual splice pattern: an additional domain, EDB, is produced whereas sequences within another domain, IIICS, are spliced out. CS1, the binding domain for very late antigen-4 (VLA-4), however, is still generated. To study the potential function of surface-associated FN its synthesis was down-regulated by an antisense oligonucleotide, then proliferation of T cells was induced by cross-linked anti-CD3. Proliferation was reduced as was expression of CD25. Moreover, when T cells were cultured in high density, the synthetic peptide QILDVPST, corresponding to CS1, inhibited proliferation, as did antibodies to VLA-4. We propose that surface-associated FN is a ligand for VLA-4, which by binding to VLA-4 on an adjacent cell, provides a costimulatory signal, thus sustaining T-cell proliferation.  
Record Date Created: 20000531  
Record Date Completed: 20000531

11/7/66 (Item 10 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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08704555 95393160 PMID: 7664046  
Crystal and solution structures of %%%superantigenic%%% %%%staphylococcal%%% enterotoxins compared.  
Singh B R; Fu F N; Ledoux D N  
Nature structural biology (UNITED STATES) Jun 1994, 1 (6) p358-60,  
ISSN 1072-8368 Journal Code: 9421566  
Document type: Letter  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
Record Date Created: 19951010  
Record Date Completed: 19951010

11/7/67 (Item 11 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
(c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

08581974 95270276 PMID: 7751004  
Zinc regulates cytokine induction by %%%superantigens%%% and lipopolysaccharide.  
Driessens C; Hirv K; Kirchner H; Rink L  
Institute of Immunology and Transfusion Medicine, University of Lubeck School of Medicine, Germany.  
Immunology (ENGLAND) Feb 1995, 84 (2) p272-7, ISSN 0019-2805  
Journal Code: 0374672  
Document type: Journal Article  
Languages: ENGLISH  
Main Citation Owner: NLM  
Record type: Completed  
Zinc is known to be greatly involved in the regulation of immune functions. Pharmacological zinc supplementation, leading to serum zinc concentrations of more than 0.025 mM, has often been suggested to improve immune responses. However, the exact influence of elevated zinc level on immune functions has not yet been investigated. We found that zinc level selectively enhances cytokine induction by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) in a concentration-dependent fashion: as little as 0.0125 mM supplemental zinc led to nearly 50% elevated interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 beta) levels both in polymorphonuclear cells (PBMC) and whole-blood cultures. The secretion of interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) could be increased more than 10-fold by 0.1 mM zinc. This could not be observed during stimulation with phytohaemagglutinin (PHA). In contrast, zinc levels concentration-dependently down-regulated monocyte activation caused by the %%%superantigens%%%, %%%staphylococcal%%%, enterotoxins A and E (SEA, SEE, more than 90% down-regulation by 0.1 mM zinc), the Mycoplasma arthritidis-derived %%%superantigen%%% (MAS), but not toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1), while T-cell response remained unaffected. This was not the result of chemical degradation of the %%%superantigens%%%. We assume that zinc concentration regulates interactions between SEA, SEE and MAS, but not TSST-1 and their major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II-binding sites. Our data demonstrate that zinc levels control the secretion of IFN-gamma and monokines after both LPS and %%%superantigen%%% challenge within a clinically relevant range of concentrations. This reveals new perspectives and indications for zinc supplementation and also indicates potential risks of therapeutic application of zinc.  
Record Date Created: 19950622  
Record Date Completed: 19950622

11/7/68 (Item 12 from file: 155)  
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)  
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07862431 93318112 PMID: 8327863

University..  
S-901 85, Umea, Sweden\*\*Sweden E-Mail: anna.eriksson@climi.umu.se  
JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 71 (1):p211-217 January 2003 2003  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Group A streptococci (GAS) express a %%superantigen%%, SpeB, having cysteine protease activity. SpeB exhibits several properties that might contribute to virulence, the most recently discovered being the ability to cleave immunoglobulin G (IgG) in a manner similar to that of papain. In the present study, we confirmed this latter finding and found that the irreversible inhibition of SpeB protease activity completely abolishes IgG cleavage. SpeB cleavage of IgG was not species restricted since SpeB cleaved both human, rabbit, and mouse IgG. In order to investigate the nature of the SpeB cleavage of IgG, antibodies were immobilized prior to exposure to SpeB, either by unspecific binding of the Fc to GAS surface proteins or by antigen-specific binding. Analysis of the IgG molecules by SDS-PAGE showed that SpeB could cleave antigen-bound antibodies, while the IgG bound to IgG-binding proteins was protected from cleavage. In a phagocytosis assay using whole blood, the M49 GAS strain NZ131 showed a significantly higher survival than its isogenic speB %%mutant%%. Furthermore, the addition of extracellular supernatant derived from an overnight culture of native NZ131 increased the survival of its isogenic speB derivative. This indicates that SpeB's ability to cleave off the Fc part of antigen-bound IgG contributes to GAS escape from opsonophagocytosis while not interfering with the formation of a host-like coat by unspecific IgG binding.

2/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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14073912 BIOSIS NO.: 200300067941  
Evidence for plasticity and structural mimicry at the immunoglobulin light chain-protein L interface.  
AUTHOR: Graille Marc; Harrison Steven; Crump Matthew P; Findlow Stuart C;  
Housden Nicholas G; Muller Bruno H; Battail-Poirat Nicole; Sibai Genevieve; Sutton Brian J; Taussig Michael J; Jolivet-Reynaud Colette; Gore Michael G(a); Stura Enrico A  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Biochemistry, Institute of Biomolecular Sciences, University of Southampton, Bassett Crescent East, Southampton, SO16 7PX, UK\*\*UK E-Mail: M.G.Gore@soton.ac.uk, estura@cea.fr  
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 277 (49):p47500-47506 December 6 2002 2002  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 0021-9258  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** The multidomain bacterial surface protein L (PpL) is a virulence factor expressed by only 10% of *Peptostreptococcus magnus* strains, and its expression is correlated with bacterial vaginosis. The molecular basis for its ability to recognize 60% of mammalian immunoglobulin light chain variable regions (VL) has been described recently by x-ray crystallography, which suggested the presence of two VL binding sites on each protein L domain (Graille, M., Stura, E. A., Housden, N. G., Beckingham, J. A., Bottomley, S. P., Beale, D., Taussig, M. J., Sutton, B. J., Gore, M. G., and Charbonnier, J. (2001) Structure 9, 679-687). Here, we report the crystal structure at 2.1 ANG resolution of a protein L %%mutant%% complexed to an Fab' fragment with only 50% of the VL

residues interacting with PpL site 1 conserved. Comparison of the site 1 interface from both structures shows how protein L is able to accommodate these sequence differences and therefore bind to a large repertoire of Ig. The x-ray structure and NMR results confirm the existence of two VL binding sites on a single protein L domain. These sites exhibit a

remarkable structural mimicry of growth factors binding to their receptors. This could explain the protein L %%superantigenic%% activity on human B lymphocytes.

? ds

Set Items Description  
S1 1773 SUPERANTIGEN? AND (MUTANT? OR VARIANT? OR NON(W)TOXIC)  
S2 850 RD S1 (unique items)  
? s s2 and enterotoxin?  
850 S2  
60438 ENTEROTOXIN?  
S3 357 S2 AND ENTEROTOXIN?  
? t s3/7/1-5  
>>Format 7 is not valid in file 143

3/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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14207879 BIOSIS NO.: 200300201908  
Zinc binding and dimerization of *Streptococcus pyogenes* pyrogenic exotoxin C are not essential for T-cell stimulation.  
AUTHOR: Swietnicki Wieslaw(a); Barnie Anne M; Dyas Beverly K; Ulrich Robert G  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Frederick, MD, 21702, USA\*\*USA E-Mail: wes.swietnicki@amedd.army.mil, ulrich@ncifcrf.gov  
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 278 (11):p9885-9895 March 14 2003  
2003  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 0021-9258  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Streptococcal pyrogenic %%enterotoxin%% C (Spe-C) is a %%superantigen%% virulence factor produced by *Streptococcus pyogenes* that activates T-cells polyclonally. The biologically active form of Spe-C is thought to be a homodimer containing an essential zinc coordination site on each subunit, consisting of the residues His167, His201, and Asp203. Crystallographic data suggested that receptor specificity is dependent on contacts between the zinc coordination site of Spe-C and the beta-chain of the major histocompatibility complex type II (MHCI) molecule. Our results indicate that only a minor fraction of dimer is present at T-cell stimulatory concentrations of Spe-C following mutation of the unpaired side chain of cysteine at residue 27 to serine. Mutations of amino acid residues His167, His201, or Asp203 had only minor effects on protein stability but resulted in greatly diminished MHCI binding, as measured by surface plasmon resonance with isolated receptor/ligand pairs and flow cytometry with MHCI-expressing cells. However, with the exception of the %%mutants%% D203A and D203N, mutation of the zinc-binding site of Spe-C did not significantly impact T-cell activation. The mutation Y76A, located in a polar pocket conserved among most %%superantigens%%, resulted in significant loss of T-cell stimulation, although no effect was observed on the overall binding to human MHCI molecules, perhaps because of the masking of this lower affinity interaction by the dominant zinc-dependent binding. To a lesser extent, mutations of side chains found in a second conserved MHCI alpha-chain-binding site consisting of a hydrophobic surface loop decreased T-cell stimulation. Our results demonstrate that dimerization and zinc coordination are not essential for biological activity of Spe-C and suggest the contribution of an alternative MHCI binding mode to T-cell activation.

3/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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14022264 BIOSIS NO.: 200300016293  
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) induces Fas-dependent

tumor-assocd., C-antigen; detection and treatment of cancer with monoclonal antibodies and antibody constructs to  
Alkaloids, biological studies...  
vinca, conjugates; with antibody constructs targeting C-antigen of tumors  
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:  
200298-81-3 amino acid sequence; treatment and detection of cancer  
330989-45-2 330989-46-3 330989-47-4 330989-48-5 330989-49-6 binding specificity for antibodies to C-antigen  
50-18-0D 50-44-2D 50-76-0D 51-21-8D 53-19-0D 54-91-1D 55-86-7D  
59-05-2D 66-75-1D 143-67-9D 147-94-4D 148-82-3D 154-42-7D  
1404-00-8D 1406-72-0D 2068-78-2D 4342-03-4D 9013-93-8D 9041-93-4D  
13010-47-4D 15663-27-1D 18883-66-4D 20830-81-3D 23214-92-8D  
25316-40-9D 33069-62-4D 33419-42-0D 41575-94-4D 53910-25-1D  
59917-39-4D conjugates, with antibody constructs targeting C-antigen of tumors  
58-85-5 for immobilization of antibody constructs targeting C-antigen of tumors  
200298-80-2 nucleotide sequence; treatment and detection of cancer  
15750-15-9D single-chain antibody conjugates, biological studies, for imaging of tumors expressing C-antigen  
83869-56-1D single-chain antibody fusion products, to C-antigen of tumors  
200298-76-6 200298-78-8 200298-82-4 330490-79-4 331290-27-8  
331290-28-9 331290-29-0 331290-30-3 331290-31-4 331290-32-5  
331290-34-7 331290-36-9 unclaimed nucleotide sequence; monoclonal antibody to C-antigen, Prophylaxis and detection of cancer  
331290-25-6 331290-26-7 331290-33-6 331290-35-8 unclaimed protein sequence; monoclonal antibody to C-antigen, Prophylaxis and detection of cancer  
200066-75-7 Unclaimed; monoclonal antibody to C-antigen, Prophylaxis and detection of cancer

8/7/77 (Item 7 from file: 399)  
DIALOG(R) File 399:CA SEARCH(R)  
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130342847 CA: 130(25)342847v JOURNAL  
Preparation and identification of conjugate of monoclonal antibody against hepatocellular carcinoma HAb18F(ab')2 fragment and staphylococcal enterotoxin A

AUTHOR(S): Yang, Lianjun; Sui, Yanfang; Chen, Zhinan; Liu, Chenggang; Wang, Wenxue

LOCATION: Department of Pathology, Faculty of Preclinical Medicine, Fourth Military Medical University, Xi'an, Peop. Rep. China, 710033

JOURNAL: Disi Junyi Daxue Xuebao DATE: 1998 VOLUME: 19 NUMBER: 6

PAGES: 618-620 CODEN: DJDXEG ISSN: 1000-2790 LANGUAGE: Chinese

PUBLISHER: Disi Junyi Daxue Xuebao Bianjibu

SECTION:

CA263005 Pharmaceuticals

CA215XXX Immunochemistry

IDENTIFIERS: superantigen staphylococcal enterotoxin monoclonal antibody antitumor, hepatocellular carcinoma immunotoxin

DESCRIPTORS:

Enterotoxins...

A; prepn. and identification of conjugate of monoclonal antibody against hepatocellular carcinoma HAb18F(ab')2 fragment and staphylococcal enterotoxin A

Monoclonal antibodies...

hepatocellular carcinoma-recognizing; prepn. and identification of conjugate of monoclonal antibody against hepatocellular carcinoma HAb18F(ab')2 fragment and staphylococcal enterotoxin A

Antitumor agents... Drug targeting... Fusion proteins(chimeric proteins)...

injections, i.v.: bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Histocompatibility antigens...  
     MHC (major histocompatibility complex), class II: bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Mammary gland... Prostate gland...  
     neoplasm; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Disease,animal...  
     proliferative; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Mutagenesis...  
     site-directed, substitution; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Mutagenesis...  
     site-directed; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Antigens...  
     superantigens; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Antigens...  
     surface, tumor; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Toxins...  
     toxic shock syndrome 1; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 Antigens...  
     tumor-assocd.; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
**CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:**  
 483390-43-8P 483391-20-4P 483391-21-5P 483391-22-6P  
 483391-23-7P amino  
     acid sequence; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers  
 483392-69-4 483392-70-7 unclaimed protein sequence; bacterial superantigen-antibody conjugates for treating human proliferative diseases or cancers

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	1773	SUPERANTIGEN? AND (MUTANT? OR VARIANT? OR NON(W)TOXIC)
S2	850	RD S1 (unique items)
S3	357	S2 AND ENTEROTOXIN?
S4	346	S3 AND STAPHYLOCOCC?
S5	9	S4 AND ENTEROTOXIN(W)E
S6	73	S4 AND ENTEROTOXIN(W)A
S7	68	S6 NOT S5
S8	399	ENTEROTOXIN(W)E AND STAPHYLOCOCC?
S9	188	RD S8 (unique items)
S10	83	S9 AND SUPERANTIGEN?
S11	74	S10 NOT S5
S12	11	S8 AND CONJUG? AND (ANTIBOD? OR IMMUNOGLOB? OR MONOCLONAL)
S13	6	RD S12 (unique items)
? logoff y		
30apr03 16:18:54 User226352 Session D689.3		
	\$11.33	2.024 DialUnits File5
	\$136.50	78 Type(s) in Format 7
	\$136.50	78 Types
	\$147.83	Estimated cost File5
	\$1.58	0.268 DialUnits File6
	\$1.58	Estimated cost File6
	\$95.39	5.156 DialUnits File34
	\$197.95	37 Type(s) in Format 7
	\$197.95	37 Types
	\$293.34	Estimated cost File34
	\$0.62	0.090 DialUnits File40
	\$0.62	Estimated cost File40
	\$2.12	0.471 DialUnits File50
	\$2.12	Estimated cost File50
	\$0.63	0.167 DialUnits File65
	\$0.63	Estimated cost File65
	\$7.79	1.031 DialUnits File71
	\$6.72	4 Type(s) in Format 7

\$6.72	4 Types
\$14.51	Estimated cost File71
\$17.63	1.989 DialUnits File73
\$27.50	11 Type(s) in Format 7
\$27.50	11 Types
\$45.13	Estimated cost File73
\$1.16	0.332 DialUnits File94
\$1.35	1 Type(s) in Format 7
\$1.35	1 Types
\$2.51	Estimated cost File94
\$1.75	0.729 DialUnits File98
\$6.70	2 Type(s) in Format 7
\$6.70	2 Types
\$8.45	Estimated cost File98
\$2.33	0.457 DialUnits File103
\$2.33	Estimated cost File103
\$0.24	0.102 DialUnits File143
\$0.24	Estimated cost File143
\$4.06	1.160 DialUnits File144
\$3.30	2 Type(s) in Format 7
\$3.30	2 Types
\$7.36	Estimated cost File144
\$10.99	3.433 DialUnits File155
\$4.83	23 Type(s) in Format 7
\$4.83	23 Types
\$15.82	Estimated cost File155
\$3.25	0.608 DialUnits File156
\$2.85	3 Type(s) in Format 7
\$2.85	3 Types
\$6.10	Estimated cost File156
\$0.89	0.197 DialUnits File162
\$0.89	Estimated cost File162
\$1.02	0.114 DialUnits File172
\$1.02	Estimated cost File172
\$0.85	0.109 DialUnits File305
\$0.85	Estimated cost File305
\$0.29	0.082 DialUnits File369
\$0.29	Estimated cost File369
\$0.37	0.105 DialUnits File370
\$1.50	1 Type(s) in Format 7
\$1.50	1 Types
\$1.87	Estimated cost File370
\$13.73	1.094 DialUnits File399
\$13.75	5 Type(s) in Format 7
\$13.75	5 Types
\$27.48	Estimated cost File399
\$4.70	0.254 DialUnits File434
\$4.70	Estimated cost File434
OneSearch, 22 files, 19.941 DialUnits FileOS	
\$4.42	TELNET
\$590.09	Estimated cost this search
\$590.13	Estimated total session cost 20.165 DialUnits

Logoff: level 02.13.02 D 16:18:55

5/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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12591597 BIOSIS NO.: 200000345099  
The spectral and thermodynamic properties of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% A, E, and %%variants%% suggest that structural modifications are important to control their function.  
AUTHOR: Cavallin Anders; Arozenius Helena; Kristensson Karin; Antonsson Per  
: Orlen Daniel E; Bjork Per; Forsberg Goran(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Active Biotech Research AB, 22007, Lund\*\*Sweden  
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 275 (3):p1665-1672 January 21, 2000  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 0021-9258  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The %%superantigens%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% A and E (SEA and SEE) can activate a large number of T-cells. SEA and SEE have approximately 80% sequence identity but show some differences in their biological function. Here, the two %%superantigens%% and analogues were characterized biophysically. SEE was shown to have a substantially higher thermal stability than SEA. Both SEA and SEE were thermally stabilized by 0.1 mM Zn<sup>2+</sup> compared with Zn<sup>2+</sup>-reduced conditions achieved using 1 mM EDTA or specific replacements that affect Zn<sup>2+</sup> coordination. The higher stability of SEE was only partly caused by the T-cell receptor (TCR) binding regions, whereas regions in the vicinity of the major histocompatibility complex class II binding sites affected the stability to a greater extent. SEE exhibited a biphasic denaturation between pH 5.0-6.5, influenced by residues in the TCR binding regions. Interestingly, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, isoelectric focusing, and circular dichroism analysis indicated that conformational changes had occurred in the SEA/E chimerical constructs relative to SEA and SEE. Thus, it is proposed that the Zn<sup>2+</sup> binding site is very important for the stability and potency of SEA and SEE, whereas residues in the TCR binding site have a substantial influence on the molecular conformation to control specificity and function.

5/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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12119683 BIOSIS NO.: 199900414532  
Analysis of functional regions of YPM, a %%superantigen%% derived from gram-negative bacteria.  
AUTHOR: Ito Yasuhiko; Seprenyi Gyorgy; Abe Jun; Kohsaka Takao(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)National Children's Medical Research Center, 3-35-31  
Taishido, Setagaya, Tokyo, 154-8509\*\*Japan  
JOURNAL: European Journal of Biochemistry 263 (2):p326-337 July, 1999  
ISSN: 0014-2956  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The bacterial %%superantigens%%, %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%% and streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxins, are grouped in a family by the conservation of amino acid sequence and polypeptide folding patterns. In the case of *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis*-derived mitogen (YPM), however, there is no noticeable homology with this family, although many of the in vitro functional features conform to the criteria for a %%superantigen%%. To study the mode of action of YPM at the molecular level, we first generated a number of YPM point %%mutants%%

with reduced T-cell proliferative activity using random mutagenesis and localized the amino acid positions involved in either major histocompatibility complex class II or T-cell receptor Vbeta-interaction. Plotting the elucidated positions on the hydrophilicity profile suggested that they reside mostly on the outer portion of the molecule. We also report that the two cysteines positioned almost at opposing ends of the YPM molecule are connected by an S-S bond the destruction of which causes fatal damage. Finally, we obtained evidence that YPM partially competes with %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%E%% for human leukocyte antigen-DR binding. This raises the question of whether these different types of %%superantigens%% have acquired the same function by genetic convergence or originated from a common ancestral gene.

5/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10998716 BIOSIS NO.: 199799619861  
Lck-independent triggering of T-cell antigen receptor signal transduction by %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%%.  
AUTHOR: Yamasaki Sho; Tachibana Makoto; Shinohara Nobukata; Iwashima Makio  
(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Mitsubishi Kasei Inst. Life Sci., 11 Minamiooya, Machida, Tokyo 194\*\*Japan  
JOURNAL: Journal of Biological Chemistry 272 (23):p14787-14791 1997  
ISSN: 0021-9258  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %%Superantigens%% (SAGs) activate T-cells in a manner specific to the V-beta region of the T-cell antigen receptor. Stimulation by SAGs provoke drastic T-cell activation that leads to programmed cell death or the anergic state of responding cells. To characterize the signal transduction pathway initiated by SAGs, %%mutant%% lines derived from the human leukemic T-cell line Jurkat were tested for their reactivities against prototypic SAGs, %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%%. The J.CaM1.6 cell line, which lacks Lck expression and lost reactivity against T-cell antigen receptor-mediated stimulation, was activated by %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%% in a manner indistinguishable from the Jurkat cell line. In contrast, the J.45.01 cell line, which lacks expression of functional CD45, showed severely impaired reactivity. The role of Lck appears to be replaced by another Src family protein-tyrosine kinase, Fyn. In J.CaM1.6 cells, Fyn was rapidly phosphorylated and activated after %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% treatment. The kinase-inactive %%mutant%% of Fyn significantly suppressed the reactivity against %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%. %%%% in J.CaM1.6 cells, and the expression of the active form of Fyn reconstituted reactivity against %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%. %%E%% in J.45.01 cells. These results demonstrate that SAGs activate T-cells in an Lck-independent pathway and that Fyn plays a critical role in the process.

5/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10789039 BIOSIS NO.: 199799410184  
V-alpha domain modulates the multiple topologies of mouse T cell receptor V-beta-20/staphylococcal %%enterotoxins%% A and E complexes.  
AUTHOR: Bravo De Alba Yolanda(a); Marche Patrice N; Cazenave Pierre-Andrew;  
Cloutier Isabelle; Sekaly Rafick-Pierre; Thibodeau Jacques  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Unité Biol. Mol. Gén. Inst. Pasteur, 25 rue Dr. Roux,

F-75724 Paris Cedex 15\*\*France

JOURNAL: European Journal of Immunology 27 (1):p92-99 1997

ISSN: 0014-2980

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The %%superantigens%% %%staphylococcal%%

%%enterotoxin%% A

and E (SEA and SEE) both contact major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules on two sites located on the alpha and beta chains. We have investigated the role of the T cell receptor (TCR) a chain in the modulation of the various topologies of TCR/SEA (or SEE)/class II complexes. For this purpose, we have used three mouse V-beta-20 T cell lines expressing different V-alpha domains and two T cell hybridomas expressing mouse V-beta-1 or V-beta-11 segments. The response of these T cells to SEA and SEE was studied in the context of presentation by wild-type human MHC class II molecules; or by %%mutants%% on MHC, in each of the two %%superantigen%% binding sites (position alpha-39K and beta-81H) to which the %%superantigens%% can still bind but with an altered conformation. Although V-beta-20 T cell lines are efficiently stimulated using SEA and SEE presented by wild-type HLA-DR1 molecules, our results show that the nature of the TCR V-alpha domain can affect differently the recognition of the toxins bound to %%mutant%% class II molecules. This suggests that various functional topologies exist for both SEA and SEE/class II complexes and that the T cell response to each of these complexes can be modulated by the V-alpha domain of the TCR. Interestingly, the recognition of SEA and SEE is achieved in different fashions by a given V-beta-20 T cell line.

5/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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08819669 BIOSIS NO.: 199395109020

Function of dipeptidyl peptidase IV (CD26, Tp103) in transfected human T cells.

AUTHOR: Hegen Martin; Camerini David; Fleischer Bernhard(a)

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JOURNAL: Cellular Immunology 146 (2):p249-260 1993

ISSN: 0008-8749

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: CD26 (Tp103) is a proteolytic enzyme (dipeptidyl peptidase IV) expressed on the T cell surface that defines an alternative activation signal for human T lymphocytes. It is absent from or present in only low amounts on resting T cells but it is expressed strongly after activation. Crosslinking of CD26/Tp103 via the monoclonal antibody CB.1 triggers functional activities in preactivated T cells. To study the molecular requirements for T cell activation via CD26 we transfected cDNA encoding CD26 into several CD26-negative cells. In Jurkat T cell leukemia cells that normally do not express the CD26 antigen, the transfected CD26 molecule is functional because the monoclonal antibody CB.1 induces an increase of cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration and IL-2 production. For this stimulatory effect a crosslinking of the monoclonal antibody CB.1 is necessary. After modulation of the TCR/CD3 complex the transfected Jurkat

cells were insensitive to triggering via CD26. Moreover, a CD26-transfected TCR-negative %%variant%% Jurkat cells did not respond

to CD26 triggering despite high levels of expression of the molecule on their surface. These data demonstrate that the function of CD26/Tp103 is dependent on the expression of the T cell receptor complex. In search of a physiological function of CD26 we found a costimulatory effect of mAb CB.1 in combination with the nonstimulatory anti-CD3 antibody BMA030 and

an additive effect in the response to the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%E%%. Transfected Jurkat cells, however, did not show a reproducibly enhanced responsiveness to the

%%superantigen%% compared to that of untransfected cells.

5/7/8 (Item 1 from file: 98)

DIALOG(R)File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text

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04517791 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BGSA01017791 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

Toxic shock syndrome and bacterial %%superantigens%%: an update.

McCormick, John K

Yarwood, Jeremy M; Schlievert, Patrick M

Annual Review of Microbiology v. 55 (2001) p. 77-104

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

WORD COUNT: 13798

ABSTRACT: Toxic shock syndrome (TSS) is an acute onset illness characterized by fever, rash formation, and hypotension that can lead to multiple organ failure and lethal shock, as well as desquamation in patients that recover. The disease is caused by bacterial %%superantigens%% (SAGs) secreted from %%Staphylococcus%% aureus and group A streptococci. SAGs bypass normal antigen presentation by binding to class II major histocompatibility complex molecules on antigen-presenting cells and to specific variable regions on the b-chain of the T-cell antigen receptor. Through this interaction, SAGs activate T cells at orders of magnitude above antigen-specific activation, resulting in massive cytokine release that is believed to be responsible for the most severe features of TSS. This review focuses on clinical and epidemiological aspects of TSS, as well as important developments in the genetics, biochemistry, immunology, and structural biology of SAGs. From the evolutionary relationships between these important toxins, we propose that there are five distinct groups of SAGs. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

#### TEXT:

Key Words %%Staphylococcus%% aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, hypotension, T cell stimulation

#### INTRODUCTION

Toxic shock syndrome (TSS), which has been sporadically reported as %%staphylococcal%% scarlet fever since 1927 (154), was first formally described by Todd and colleagues in 1978 in a landmark paper that recognized the disease as a major systemic illness associated with noninvasive %%Staphylococcus%% aureus infection in children (164). Major

interest in the disease was sparked during the early 1980s when a significant number of %%staphylococcal%% TSS cases occurred in otherwise healthy young women using high-absorbency tampons (32, 146). Although TSS has traditionally been associated with *S. aureus*, it is clear that the group A streptococci (GAS; *Streptococcus pyogenes*) also cause a similar disease.

The fundamental hypothesis for the development of TSS is that infection with *S. aureus* or GAS results in the production of toxin, which in turn leads to illness. %%Staphylococcal%% TSS patients do not normally have detectable bacteremia, yet clinical features of the disease are systemic, suggesting that TSS results from an intoxication with bacterial products. In 1981 two research groups independently characterized a secreted protein from *S. aureus* that was highly associated with menstrual-associated TSS (11, 144). This toxin, named toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1) (12), is responsible for nearly all cases of menstrual-associated TSS. This association is likely due to its apparent unique ability among these toxins to cross mucosal barriers (142). Nonmenstrual-associated %%staphylococcal%% TSS is normally associated with TSST-1, %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% (SE) serotype B (SEB), or SEC (15, 137).

Although %%staphylococcal%% TSS often occurs with localized infection, streptococcal TSS generally occurs concurrent with an invasive episode of streptococcal disease that may include bacteremia, cellulitis, necrotizing fasciitis, or myonecrosis. The erythrogenic toxins from GAS

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- X 5/7/9 (Item 1 from file: 155)  
 DIALOG(R)File 155-MEDLINE(R)  
 (c) format only 2003 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.
- 10823278 97174269 PMID: 9022003  
 V alpha domain modulates the multiple topologies of mouse T cell receptor V beta20/%%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%% A and E complexes.  
 Bravo de Alba Y; Marche P N; Cazenave P A; Cloutier I; Sekaly R P; Thibodeau J

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 European journal of immunology (GERMANY) Jan 1997, 27 (1) p92-9.  
 ISSN 0014-2980 Journal Code: 1273201  
 Document type: Journal Article  
 Languages: ENGLISH  
 Main Citation Owner: NLM  
 Record type: Completed  
 The %%superantigens%% %%staphylococcal%%  
 %%enterotoxin%% A and E  
 (SEA and SEE) both contact major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II  
 molecules on two sites located on the alpha and beta chains. We have investigated the role of the T cell receptor (TCR) alpha chain in the modulation of the various topologies of TCR/SEA (or SEE)/class II complexes. For this purpose, we have used three mouse V beta20 T cell lines expressing different V alpha domains and two T cell hybridomas expressing mouse V beta1 or V beta11 segments. The response of these T cells to SEA and SEE was studied in the context of presentation by wild-type human MHC class II molecules; or by %%mutants%% on MHC, in each of the two %%superantigen%% binding sites (position alpha39K and beta81H) to which the %%superantigens%% can still bind but with an altered conformation.  
 Although V beta20 T cell lines are efficiently stimulated using SEA and SEE presented by wild-type HLA-DRI molecules, our results show that the nature of the TCR V alpha domain can affect differently the recognition of the toxins bound to %%mutant%% class II molecules. This suggests that various functional topologies exist for both SEA and SEE/class II complexes and that the T cell response to each of these complexes can be modulated by the V alpha domain of the TCR. Interestingly, the recognition of SEA and SEE is achieved in different fashions by a given V beta20 T cell line.

Record Date Created: 19970305  
 Record Date Completed: 19970305  
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Set Items Description  
 S1 1773 SUPERANTIGEN? AND (MUTANT? OR VARIANT? OR NON(W)TOXIC)  
 S2 850 RD S1 (unique items)  
 S3 357 S2 AND ENTEROTOXIN?  
 S4 346 S3 AND STAPHYLOCOCC?  
 S5 9 S4 AND ENTEROTOXIN(W)E  
 ? s s4 and enterotoxin(w)A  
 Processing  
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 Processed 10 of 22 files ...  
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 Processing  
 Processed 20 of 22 files ...  
 Completed processing all files  
 346 S4  
 51162 ENTEROTOXIN  
 54945342 A  
 6825 ENTEROTOXIN(W)A  
 S6 73 S4 AND ENTEROTOXIN(W)A  
 ? s s6 not s5  
 73 S6  
 9 S5  
 S7 68 S6 NOT S5  
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7/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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14022264 BIOSIS NO.: 200300016293  
 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) induces Fas-dependent activation-induced cell death in %%superantigen%%-primed T cells.  
 AUTHOR: Camacho Iris A; Nagarkatti Mitzi; Nagarkatti Prakash S(a)  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Virginia Commonwealth University, Medical College of Virginia Campus, PO Box 980613, Richmond, VA, 23298-0613, USA\*\*USA E-Mail: pnagark@hsc.vcu.edu  
 JOURNAL: Archives of Toxicology 76 (10):p570-580 October 2002 2002  
 MEDIUM: print  
 ISSN: 0340-5761  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
 LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Immune response against a foreign antigen is characterized by a growth phase, in which antigen-specific T cells clonally expand, followed by a decline phase in which the activated T cells undergo apoptosis, a process termed activation-induced cell death (AICD). In the current study, we have investigated the phase at which 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) acts to downregulate the antigen-specific T cell response. To this end, C57BL/6 +/- mice were injected with %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) into the footpads (10 mug/footpad), and simultaneously treated with TCDD (10 or 50 mug/kg intraperitoneally). At various time points, the draining lymph node (LN) cells were analyzed for SEA-activated T cells. The data demonstrated that in C57BL/6 +/- mice, TCDD treatment did not alter the growth phase but facilitated the decline phase of SEA-reactive T cells. TCDD caused a significant decrease in the percentage and absolute numbers of CD4+ and CD8+ SEA-responsive T cells expressing Vbeta3+ and Vbeta11+ but did not affect SEA-nonresponsive Vbeta8+ T cells. Upon in vitro culture, TCDD-exposed SEA-immunized LN cells exhibited increased levels of apoptosis when compared with the vehicle controls. When Fas-deficient (C57BL/6 lpr/lpr) or Fas ligand defective (C57BL/6 gld/gld) mice were treated with TCDD, they failed to exhibit a decrease in percentage and cellularity of SEA-reactive T cells, thereby suggesting a role of Fas-Fas ligand interactions in the TCDD-induced downregulation of SEA-reactive T cell response. The resistance to TCDD-induced decrease in T cell responsiveness to SEA seen in Fas- and Fasl-%%mutant%% mice was neither due to decreased aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) expression nor to altered T cell responsiveness to SEA. The current study demonstrates that TCDD does not prevent T cell activation, but prematurely induces Fas-based AICD, which may contribute to the deletion of antigen-primed T cells.

7/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)  
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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13688180 BIOSIS NO.: 200200317001  
 T-cell immunotherapy for human MK-1-expressing tumors using a fusion protein of the %%superantigen%% SEA and anti-MK-1 scFv antibody.  
 AUTHOR: Ueno Aruto; Arakawa Fumiko; Abe Hironori; Matsumoto Hisanobu; Kudo Toshio; Asano Ryutaro; Tsumoto Kohei; Kumagai Izumi; Kuroki Motomu; Kuroki Masahide(a)  
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Biochemistry, Fukuoka University School of Medicine, 7-45-1 Nanakuma, Jonan-ku, Fukuoka, 814-0180\*\*Japan E-Mail: kurokima@fukuoka-u.ac.jp  
 JOURNAL: Anticancer Research 22 (2A):p769-776 March-April, 2002  
 MEDIUM: print  
 ISSN: 0250-7005  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
 LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Background: The bacterial %%superantigen%%

%%%staphylococcal%%%

%%%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% (SEA) is an extremely potent activator of T

lymphocytes when presented on major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules. To develop a tumor-specific %%superantigen%%% for cancer therapy, we constructed a recombinant fusion protein of SEA and the single-chain variable fragment (scFv) of the FU-MK-1 antibody, which recognizes a glycoprotein antigen (termed MK-1 antigen) present on most carcinomas. Materials and Methods: We employed recombinant DNA techniques

to fuse recombinant %%mutant%%% SEA to an scFv antibody derived from

FU-MK-1 and the resulting fusion protein (SEA/FUscFv) was produced by a bacterial expression system, purified with a metal-affinity column, and characterized for its MK-1-binding specificity and its antitumor activity. Results: The SEA/FUscFv fusion protein retained the reactivity with MK-1-expressing tumor cells, introduced a specific cytotoxicity of lymphokine-activated killer T-cells to the tumor cells, and consequently suppressed the tumor growth in a SCID mouse xenograft model. Conclusion: This genetically engineered SEA/FUscFv fusion protein may serve as a potentially useful immunotherapeutic reagent for human MK-1-expressing tumors.

7/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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13578248 BIOSIS NO.: 200200207069

Structural basis for abrogated binding between %%staphylococcal%%% %%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% %%superantigen%%% vaccine and MHC-IIalpha.

AUTHOR: Krupka Heike I; Segelke Brent W; Ulrich Robert G; Ringhofer Sabine;

Knapp Mark; Rupp Bernhard(a)

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JOURNAL: Protein Science 11 (3):p642-651 March, 2002

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0961-8368

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %%Staphylococcal%%% %%enterotoxins%%% (SEs) are %%superantigenic%%% protein toxins responsible for a number of life-threatening diseases. The X-ray structure of a %%staphylococcal%%% %%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% (SEA) triple-%%%mutant%%% (L48R, D70R, and

V92A) vaccine reveals a cascade of structural rearrangements located in three loop regions essential for binding the alpha subunit of major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II) molecules. A comparison of hypothetical model complexes between SEA and the SEA triple %%mutant%%% with MHC-II HLA-DRI clearly shows disruption of key ionic and hydrophobic

interactions necessary for forming the complex. Extensive dislocation of the disulfide loop in particular interferes with MHC-IIalpha binding. The triple-%%%mutant%%% structure provides new insights into the loss of %%superantigenicity%%% and toxicity of an engineered %%superantigen%%% and provides a basis for further design of %%enterotoxin%%% vaccines.

7/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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13267145 BIOSIS NO.: 200100474294

Synergistic immunopotentiating effects induced by T-cell and B-cell %%superantigen%%% in mice.

AUTHOR: Mondal Tapan K; Bhatta D; Ray Prasanta K; Pal Prakriti(a)

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JOURNAL: Immunological Investigations 30 (3):p169-180 August, 2001

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0882-0139

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %%Staphylococcal%%% %%Enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% (SEA), a 27 kDa

monomeric protein, produced by some strains of %%Staphylococcus%%% aureus, is a prototype T-cell %%superantigen%%% which causes proliferation of cytotoxic T-lymphocytes and produces cytokines like TNF-alpha and IFN-gamma. Recently Protein A (PA), a 42 kDa membrane protein of the %%Staphylococcus%%% aureus Cowan-I strain, has been termed a B-cell super antigen. It has been shown to cause multiple immunological responses. In the present study we examined the effect of these two %%superantigens%%% used separately as well as combination in a

normal mouse system. It has been shown that combination treatment of PA and SEA is more effective than that of each individual one. FACS analyses of cell cycles showed that a finely tuned cellular collaboration occurred in various phases of cell growth and proliferative response compared with controls ( $P < 0.01$ ). It has also been shown that the percentage of various cell types bearing different clusters of differentiation markers, e.g., CD8+, CD34+ increases considerably due to the combined effect of PA and SEA. We also observed that co-administration of both elicits different soluble mediators like cytokines (TNF-alpha, INF-gamma, IL-1beta). No apoptotic phenomenon was

observed (from the cell cycle analysis) for the dose of PA and SEA, used for the experiments, suggesting that these doses of PA and SEA should be %%non%%-%%%toxic%%%.

7/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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13026270 BIOSIS NO.: 200100233419

Antagonistic effects of the %%staphylococcal%%% %%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% %%mutant%%%, SEAF47A/D227A, on psoriasis in the SCID-hu xenogeneic transplantation model.

AUTHOR: Boehncke Wolf-Henning(a); Hardt-Weinelt Katja; Nilsson Helen; Wolter Manfred; Dohlsten Mikael; Ochsendorf Falk-Ruediger; Kaufmann Roland; Antonsson Per

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JOURNAL: Journal of Investigative Dermatology 116 (4):p596-601 April, 2001

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0022-202X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Psoriasis is a T-cell-mediated immune dermatosis probably triggered by bacterial %%superantigens%%%. This pathomechanism has been

experimentally reproduced in a SCID-hu xenogeneic transplantation model. We analyzed the effects of different bacterial %%superantigens%%% on the

induction of psoriasis in this model. %%Staphylococcal%%% %%enterotoxin%%% B and exfoliative toxin triggered the onset of psoriasis when administered repetitively intracutaneously over a period of 2 wk, whereas %%staphylococcal%%% %%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% representing a distinct subfamily of %%staphylococcal%%%.

10/28

%%enterotoxins%% only mimicked certain aspects of psoriasis. The biologic effects of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%% were more pronounced when a mutated form, SEAH187A, of this %%superantigen%% with reduced affinity to major histocompatibility complex class II was conjectured. Another mutated %%variant%%, SEAF47A/D227A, exhibiting no measurable major histocompatibility complex class II affinity blocked the effects triggered by wild-type %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%. %%A%%% when injected in a 10-fold higher dose. Inhibition was specific as induction of psoriasisiform epidermal changes by %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% B could not be blocked. As %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%, in contrast to the other %%superantigens%% tested, is capable of inducing epidermal thickening but not the typical appearance of psoriasis, we conclude that bacterial %%superantigens%% may differ with regard to their effects on human nonlesional psoriatic skin. %%Staphylococcal%%-%%%enterotoxin%%-%%%A%%% -mediated effects were blocked by a genetically engineered %%superantigen%% highlighting the potential therapeutic use of mutated %%superantigens%%.

7/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)  
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13002950 BIOSIS NO.: 200100210099  
%%Superantigen%% recognition by gammadelta T cells: SEA recognition site for human Vgamma2 T cell receptors.  
AUTHOR: Morita Craig T(a); Li Hongmin; Lamphear James G; Rich Robert R; Fraser John D; Mariuzza Roy A; Lee Hoi K  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Division of Rheumatology, Department of Internal Medicine and Interdisciplinary Group in Immunology, University of Iowa College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA, 52242; craig-morita@uiowa.edu\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Immunity 14 (3):p331-344 March, 2001  
MEDIUM: print  
ISSN: 1074-7613  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English  
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Human gammadelta T cells expressing the Vgamma2Vdelta2 antigen receptors recognize nonpeptide prenyl pyrophosphate and alkylamine antigens. We find that they also recognize %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%% %%superantigens%% in a manner distinct from the recognition of nonpeptide antigens. Using chimeric and %%mutant%% toxins, SEA amino acid residues 20-27 were shown to be required for gammadelta TCR recognition of SEA. Residues at 200-207 that are critical for specific alphabeta TCR recognition of SEA do not affect gammadelta TCR recognition. SEA residues 20-27 are located in an area contiguous with the binding site of V beta chains. This study defines a %%superantigen%% recognition site for a gammadelta T cell receptor and demonstrates the differences between Vgamma2Vdelta2+ T cell recognition of %%superantigens%% and nonpeptide antigens.

7/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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11492837 BIOSIS NO.: 199800274169  
Antibody-directed %%superantigen%% -mediated T-cell killing of myeloid leukaemic cell line cells.

AUTHOR: Gidlöf Cecilia; Carlson Barbro; Dohilstén Mikael; Totterman Thomas H  
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AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Clinical Immunol., University Hosp., S-751 85 Uppsala\*\*Sweden  
JOURNAL: European Journal of Haematology 60 (4):p233-239 April, 1998  
ISSN: 0902-4441  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Bacterial %%superantigens%% (SAGs) bound to MHC class II molecules on target cells are efficient activators of cytotoxic T cells expressing certain T cell receptor (TCR) Vbeta regions. We described earlier that the specificity of the SAG %%Staphylococcus%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%% (SEA) can be changed by introducing a D227A point mutation in the major MHC class II binding site and by genetically fusing the SEA %%mutant%% (SEAm) to protein A (PA). This SEAm-PA fusion protein can then be used to direct cytotoxic T cells to tumour cells coated with monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). In this communication, we tested the PA-SEAm fusion protein together with mAbs against the myeloid cell surface antigens CD13, CD15 and CD33. A SEA-reactive T cell line was used as effector cells against 10 different myeloid leukaemic cell lines. Optimal lysis of antigen positive leukaemic cells was obtained at a PA-SEAm concentration of 1 ng/ml and effector : target cell ratios of 15:1. No correlation between target cell sensitivity and the level of surface antigen expression could be seen. The 6 acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) cell lines tested appeared to be more sensitive than the 4 chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) cell lines. The sensitivity of the AML cell line HL-60 could be improved further by stimulation with TNFalpha. This was accompanied by increased surface ICAM-1 expression whereas specific target molecule expression (CD13, CD33) was unchanged. This suggests that sensitivity to lysis is related to the leukaemic subtype and ICAM-1 expression but not to the tumour antigen density. Our results show that it is possible to direct cytotoxic T cells to myeloid leukaemia cells by using SAGs linked to mAbs, and encourage the construction and testing of a recombinant direct SAG-mAb fusion protein as a candidate drug for therapy of myeloid leukaemias.

7/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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11281484 BIOSIS NO.: 199800062816  
MHC class II-independent, Vbeta-specific activation of T cells by %%superantigen%% %%mutants%% fused to anti-tumor antibodies: Implications for use in treatment of human colon carcinoma.  
AUTHOR: Newton D(a); Dohilstén M; Lando P; Kalland T; Olsson C; Kotb M(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Univ. Tenn. Memphis, Memphis, TN\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Human Immunology 55 (SUPPL. 1):p11 1997  
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 23rd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics Atlanta, Georgia, USA October 14-19, 1997  
SPONSOR: The American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics  
ISSN: 0198-8859  
RECORD TYPE: Citation  
LANGUAGE: English

7/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)  
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11259582 BIOSIS NO.: 199800040914  
A mutation of F47 to A in %%staphylococcus%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%% activates the T-cell receptor Vbeta repertoire in vivo.  
AUTHOR: Rosendahl Alexander; Hansson Johan; Antonsson Per; Sekaly

Rafick P;  
Kalland Terje; Dohlsten Mikael(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Pharm. Upjohn, Lund Res. Cent., Box 724, S-220 07  
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JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 65 (12):p5118-5124 Dec., 1997  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** The bacterial %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) binds with high affinity to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules and subsequently activates T cells bearing particular T-cell receptor (TCR) VP chains. Structural and mutational studies have defined two distinct MHC class II binding sites located in the N-terminal and C-terminal domains of SEA. The N-terminal F47 amino acid is critically involved in a low-affinity interaction to the MHC class II alpha-chain, while the C-terminal residues H187, H225, and D227 coordinate a Zn<sup>2+</sup> ion and bind with moderate affinity to the beta-chain. In order to analyze whether the SEA-MHC class II alpha-chain interaction plays a role in dictating the in vivo repertoire of T-cell subsets, we studied distinct VP populations after stimulation with wild-type SEA (SEA(wt)) and SEA with an F47A mutation (SEA(F47A)). Injections of SEA(wt) in C57BL/6 mice induced cytokine release in serum, strong cytotoxic T-lymphocyte activity, expansion of T-cell subsets, and modulated expression of the T-cell activation antigens CD25, CD11a, CD44, CD62L, and CD69. SEA-reactive TCR

Vbeta3+ and Vbeta11+ T cells were activated, while TCR Vbeta8+ T cells remained unaffected. The SEA(F47A) %%mutant%% protein induced a weaker

T-cell response and failed to induce substantial interleukin-6 production compared to SEA(,). Notably, SEA(F47A) failed to activate TCR Vbeta11+ T

cells, whereas in vivo expansion and modulation of T-cell activation markers on TCR Vbeta3+ T cells were similar to those for SEA(wt). A similar response to SEA(F47A) was seen among CD4+ and CD8+ T cells. Activation of TCRVbeta3+ and TCR Vbeta11+ T-cell hybridomas confirmed that SEA(F47A) activates TCR Vbeta3+ but not TCR Vbeta11+ T cells. The data support the view that the SEA-N-terminal MHC class II alpha-chain interaction defines a topology that is required for engagement of certain TCR VP chains in vivo.

7/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10974360 BIOSIS NO.: 199799595505  
Functional analysis of Mycoplasma arthritidis-derived mitogen interactions with class II molecules.  
AUTHOR: Bernatchez Chantale; Al-Daccak Reem; Mayer Pierre Etongue; Mehindate Khalil; Rink Lothar; Mecheri Salah; Mourad Walid(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)CRRI, CHUL, Room 9800, 2705 Blvd., Laurier, Ste-Foy, PQ  
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JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 65 (6):p2000-2005 1997  
ISSN: 0019-9567  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** The ability of %%superantigens%% (SAGs) to trigger various cellular events via major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules is largely mediated by their mode of interaction. Having two MHC class II binding sites, %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) is able to dimerize MHC class II molecules on the cell surface and consequently induces cytokine gene expression in human monocytes. In contrast, cross-linking with specific monoclonal antibodies or T-cell receptor is required for %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%

B (SEB) and toxic shock syndrome toxin 1 (TSST-1) to induce similar responses. In the present study, we report how Mycoplasma arthritidis-derived mitogen (MAM) may interact with MHC class II molecules to induce cytokine gene expression in human monocytes. The data

presented indicate that MAM-induced cytokine gene expression in human monocytes is Zn-2+ dependent. The MAM-induced response is completely abolished by pretreatment with SEA %%mutants%% that have lost capacity to bind either the MHC class II alpha or beta chain, with wild-type SEB, or with wild-type TSST-1, suggesting that MAM induces cytokine gene expression most probably by inducing dimerization of class II molecules. In addition, it seems that SEA and MAM interact with the same or overlapping binding sites on the MHC class II beta chain and, on the other hand, that they bind to the alpha chain most probably through the regions that are involved in SEB and TSST-1 binding.

7/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10938828 BIOSIS NO.: 199799559973  
Selection of phage-displayed %%superantigen%% by binding to cell-surface MHC class II.  
AUTHOR: Wung Jay L; Gascoigne Nicholas R J(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Immunol., Scripps Res. Inst., 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunological Methods 203 (1):p33-41 1997  
ISSN: 0022-1759  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** We have expressed the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) on the surface of bacteriophage as a fusion with the gene VIII protein (gVIIIp). This phage-displayed %%superantigen%% retains the properties inherent in the natural protein. It binds to MHC class II and activates T-cells bearing appropriate V-beta regions. A flexible 5-amino acid linker sequence between the SEA molecule and the phage coat protein improved the production of functional phage-displayed SEA. Binding to MHC class II-expressing cells effectively selected SEA-phage from non-SEA-phage background. This indicates that this will be an effective method for selecting new specificities of %%superantigen%% from libraries of SEA %%mutants%% and for cloning of novel %%superantigens%%.

7/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10758526 BIOSIS NO.: 199799379671  
T-cell stimulation and cytokine release induced by %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) and the SEAD227A %%mutant%%.  
AUTHOR: Holzer U; Orlikowsky T; Zehrer C; Bethge W; Dohlsten M; Kalland T;  
Niethammer D; Danner G E(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Children's Univ. Hosp., Dep. Oncology/Haematology, Ruemelinstr. 23, 72070 Tuebingen\*\*Germany  
JOURNAL: Immunology 90 (1):p74-80 1997  
ISSN: 0019-2805  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** Previous work demonstrated that human cytotoxic T cells activated by %%superantigens%% can lyse major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II-positive target cells as well as MHC class II-negative tumour cells coated with conjugates of monoclonal antibodies and %%superantigens%%. In order to decrease MHC class II affinity, and therefore unwanted binding of the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) to MHC class II molecules, a point mutation was introduced into the SEA gene. This mutation (SEAD227A)

resulted in an approximately 3-log reduction of affinity to human leucocyte antigen (HLA)-DR, but cytotoxicity mediated by this %%mutant%% %%superantigen%% towards antibody-labelled tumour cells is as efficient as cytotoxicity mediated by the native %%superantigen%%. We therefore compared the T-cell activating potency of native and mutated

SEA. Our data show that SEAD227A is 4- to 5-log less effective than native SEA when activation of resting T cells is assayed in terms of blast formation, expression of cell surface activation markers and cytokine release. Furthermore, presenting either SEA or SEAD227A to MHC

class II-negative mononuclear cells by MHC class II-negative tumour cells did not result in significant blast formation of T cells, up-regulation of CD25 or cytokine release. This suggests that lysis of MHC class II-negative tumour cells is efficiently induced by monoclonal antibody targeted %%superantigen%%, while activation of resting T cells requires additional co-stimulatory signals.

7/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10536538 BIOSIS NO.: 199699157683  
%%Superantigen%% vaccines: A comparative study of genetically attenuated

receptor-binding %%mutants%% of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%.

AUTHOR: Bavari Sina(a); Dyas Beverly; Ulrich Robert G(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dept. Cell Biol. Biochemistry Molecular Biol.  
Immunol.,

AMRIID, Bldg. 1425, Frederick, MD 21702-\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Infectious Diseases 174 (2):p338-345 1996

ISSN: 0022-1899

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: %%Superantigens%% exert their pathologic effects by direct binding to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules and T cell antigen receptors (TCR), thus circumventing the normal, antigen-specific immune response. A direct link between disease and toxin suggests an excellent opportunity for vaccine intervention. Site-directed %%mutants%% of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) that have attenuated binding to either the TCR or the MHC class II molecule were developed. Both kinds of SEA %%mutants%% induced high levels of antibody against SEA when used as vaccines, and the immunized animals were fully protected when challenged with wild type toxin. However, a residual lethality was associated with the attenuated TCR-binding %%mutant%%. These results, combined with an understanding of the molecular nature of %%superantigen%% and receptor interactions, indicate that targeting MHC class II binding by site-directed mutagenesis will produce the most effective vaccine.

7/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10434223 BIOSIS NO.: 199699055368  
HLA class II on HIV particles is functional in %%superantigen%% presentation to human T cells: Implications for HIV pathogenesis.  
AUTHOR: Rossio Jeffrey L(a); Bess Julian Jr; Henderson Louis E; Cresswell Peter; Arthur Larry O  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)AIDS Vaccine Program, Program Resources, Inc./DynCorp.,  
Nat'l. Cancer Inst. Frederick Cancer Res.\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses 11 (12):p1433-1439

1995

ISSN: 0889-2229

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The mechanisms of immune suppression by the human immunodeficiency virus, HIV-1, are more complex than simple helper T cell deletion via infection and viral-induced lysis. Since the recent description of cellular proteins associated with HIV suggests that these proteins may be active in viral pathogenesis, the nature of HLA class II gene product carried on HIV, one of the most abundant of the human components carried with the virus, was examined. HIV bearing HLA-DR was shown to act with bacterial %%superantigen%%.

%%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA), to stimulate highly purified human T

lymphocytes. T cell stimulation by wild-type HIV was shown by both induction of proliferation and by production of the cytokine interleukin 2 (IL-2). In contrast, HIV produced from %%mutant%% cells lacking class

II genes were unable to cooperate with SEA to activate T cells. Neither whole HIV nor several proteins purified from HIV (gp120, gp41, p24, p7, and p6) exhibited %%superantigen%%-like activity in this system. HLA-DR-bearing HIV could, in the continued presence of SEA, induce T cell apoptosis, as detected by nuclear fragmentation and morphological criteria. These data indicate that human cellular proteins associated with HIV may be biologically active, and these proteins should be considered in mechanisms of viral pathogenicity and immunogenicity.

7/7/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10273436 BIOSIS NO.: 199698728354

Biochemical and mutational analysis of the histidine residues of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%.

AUTHOR: Hoffman Mark(a); Tremaine Mary; Mansfield John; Betley Marsha  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)304 Fred Hall, 1550 Linden Dr., Madison, WI 53706\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Infection and Immunity 64 (3):p885-890 1996

ISSN: 0019-9567

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The goal of this study was to examine the role of histidine residues in the biological activities of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA). Carboxymethylated SEA was unable to

stimulate murine T-cell proliferation but was resistant to monkey stomach lavage fluid degradation, suggesting that native conformation was intact. Site-directed mutagenesis of the histidine residues of SEA was subsequently performed. SEA-H44A (SEA with histidine 44 replaced with alanine), SEA-H44D, SEA-H50A, SEA-H50D, SEA-H114A, SEA-H114D, SEAH187A, and SEA-H187D retained %%superantigen%% and emetic activities, whereas

SEA-H225A and SEA-H225D were defective in the ability to stimulate T-cell proliferation. These %%mutants%% were unable to compete with SEA for

binding to Raji cells, suggesting that the defect in SEA-H225A and SEA-H225D is due to impaired major histocompatibility complex class II binding. SEA-H225D provoked an emetic response in monkeys only if fed at high doses, while SEA-H225A did not provoke an emetic response at low or high doses. In comparison, SEA-H61A and SEA-H61D were defective in emetic

activity but not in the ability to stimulate murine T-cell proliferation.

Overall, these studies show that the carboxy-terminal histidine at

residue position 225 of SEA is important for both the

%%superantigen%% and emetic activities of this %%enterotoxin%%. Histidine 61 appears to be important for emetic activity but not for %%superantigen%% activity.

~~X~~ consistent with the hypothesis that the two activities are separable in %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%%.

7/7/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
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10194245 BIOSIS NO.: 199698649163  
Isolation of HLA-DR1 cndot (%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%%)  
)-2 trimers in solution.  
AUTHOR: Tiedemann R E; Urban R J; Strominger J L; Fraser J D(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Mol. Medicine, Sch. Medicine, Univ. Auckland,  
Auckland\*\*New Zealand  
JOURNAL: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United  
States of America 92 (26):p12156-12159 1995  
ISSN: 0027-8424  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Mutational studies indicate that the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%% (SEA) has two separate binding sites for major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules. Direct evidence is provided here for the formation of SEA-MHC class II trimers in solution. Isoelectric focusing separated SEA-HLA-DR1 complexes into both dimers and HLA-DR1-SEA2 trimers. The molar ratio of components was determined by dual isotope labeling. The SEA %%mutant%%

SEA-F47S, L48S, V92A, which is deficient in MHC class II alpha-chain binding, formed only dimers with HLA-DR1, whereas a second SEA %%mutant%%%, SEA-H225A, which lacks high-affinity MHC class II beta-chain binding was incapable of forming any complexes. Thus SEA binding to its MHC receptor is a two-step process involving initial beta-chain binding followed by cooperative binding of a second SEA molecule to the class II  $\alpha$  chain.

7/7/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

10095218 BIOSIS NO.: 199598550136  
Antibodies are capable of directing %%superantigen%%-mediated T cell killing of chronic B lymphocytic leukemia cells.  
AUTHOR: Gidlöf C; Dohlsten M; Kalland T; Totterman T H(a)  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Clinical Immunol., Univ. Hosp., S-751 85  
Uppsala\*\*  
Sweden  
JOURNAL: Leukemia (Basingstoke) 9 (9):p1534-1542 1995  
ISSN: 0887-6924  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The bacterial %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%% (SEA) is a highly potent activator of cytotoxic T cells when presented on MHC class II molecules of target cells. Our earlier studies showed that such SEA-directed T cells efficiently killed chronic B lymphocytic leukemia (B-CLL) cells. With the ultimate goal to replace the natural specificity of SEA for MHC class II molecules with the specificity of a monoclonal antibody (mAb), we initially made a mutated protein A-SEA (PA-SEAm) fusion protein with ~100-fold reduced binding affinity for MHC class II compared to native SEA. The fusion protein was successfully used to direct T cells to B-CLL cells coated with different B lineage specific (CD19, CD20) or associated (CD37, CD40) mAbs. The PA-SEAm protein was 10-100-fold more potent against mAb coated compared to uncoated HLA class II B-CLL cells. No correlation was seen between the amount of mAb bound to the cell surface and sensitivity to lysis. Preactivation of B-CLL cells by phorbol ester increased their

sensitivity, and lysis was dependent on ICAM-1 molecules. However, no preactivation of the target cells was needed when a cocktail of two or four mAbs was used. Circulating leukemia and spleen cells were equally well killed. We conclude that the natural target specificity of SEA, MHC class II, can be reduced by mutagenesis and novel binding specificity can be introduced by linkage to tumor reactive mAbs. Our findings encourage the construction of recombinant SEA %%mutant%% fusion proteins for specific T cell therapy of hematopoietic tumors such as B-CLL.

7/7/18 (Item 18 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

09953241 BIOSIS NO.: 199598408159  
Characterization of two distinct MHC class II binding sites in the %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%%.  
AUTHOR: Abrahmsen Lars; Dohlsten Mikael(a); Segren Sverker; Bjork Per;  
Jonsson Elisabet; Kalland Terje  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Pharmacia Oncol. Immunol., Box 724, S-220 07  
Lund\*\*  
Sweden  
JOURNAL: EMBO (European Molecular Biology Organization) Journal 14  
(13):p  
2978-2986 1995  
ISSN: 0261-4189  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
RECORD TYPE: Abstract  
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Bacterial %%superantigens%% (SAgs) are potent activators of T lymphocytes and play a pathophysiological role in Gram-positive septic shock and food poisoning. To characterize potential MHC class II binding sites of the bacterial SA %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% (SE),

we performed alanine substitution mutagenesis throughout the C-terminus and at selected sites in the N-terminal domain. Four amino acids in the C-terminus were shown to be involved in MHC class II binding. Three of these amino acids, H225, D227 and H187, had a major influence on MHC class II binding and appeared to be involved in coordination of a Zn-2+ ion. Alanine substitution of H225 and D227 resulted in a 1000-fold reduction in MHC class II affinity. Mutation at F47, which is equivalent to the F44 previously shown to be central in the MHC class II binding site of the SAg SEB, resulted in a 10-fold reduction in MHC class II affinity. The combination of these mutations in the N- and C-terminal sites resulted in a profound loss of activity. The perturbation of MHC class II binding in the various %%mutants%% was accompanied by a corresponding loss of ability to induce MHC class II-dependent T cell proliferation and cytotoxicity. All of the SEA %%mutants%% were expressed as Fab-SEA fusion proteins and found to retain an intact T cell receptor (TCR) epitope, as determined in a mAb targeted MHC class II-independent T cell cytotoxicity assay. We propose a model in which the N- and C-terminal sites in SEA cooperate to form a high affinity interaction which involves binding to two separate MHC class II molecules. Considering the previously described SEB-HLA-DR complex, this study indicates that SAgs may bind monovalently or bivalently to MHC class II molecules and could be presented to the TCR as a dimeric or trimeric complex.

7/7/19 (Item 19 from file: 5)  
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)  
(c) 2003 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

09922077 BIOSIS NO.: 199598376995  
Transcriptional activation of the human TNF-alpha promoter by %%superantigen%% in human monocytic cells: Role of NF-kappa-B.  
AUTHOR: Trede Nikolaus S(a); Tsytyskova Alla V; Chatila Talal; Goldfeld Anne E; Geha Raif S  
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Div. Immunol., Children's Hosp., 300 Longwood Ave.,  
Boston, MA 02115\*\*USA  
JOURNAL: Journal of Immunology 155 (2):p902-908 1995  
ISSN: 0022-1767  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

Jeffrey L

: Davis Mark M; Chien Yuen-Hsiu(a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Microbiol. Immunol., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA

94305\*\*USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Experimental Medicine 178 (2):p713-722 1993

ISSN: 0022-1007

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

**ABSTRACT:** While recent evidence strongly suggests that the third complementarity determining regions (CDR3s) of T cell receptors (TCRs) directly contact antigenic peptides bound to major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules, the nature of other TCR contact(s) is less clear. Here we probe the extent to which different antigens can affect this interaction by comparing the responses of T cells bearing structurally related TCRs to cytochrome c peptides and %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) presented by 13

%%mutant%% antigen-presenting cell (APC) lines. Each APC expresses a class II MHC molecule (I-E-k) with a single substitution of an amino acid residue predicted to be located on the MHC alpha helices and to point "up" towards the TCR. We find that very limited changes (even a single amino acid) in either a CDR3 loop of the TCR or in a contact residue of the antigenic peptide can have a profound effect on relatively distant TCR/MHC interactions. The extent of these effects can be as great as that

observed between T cells bearing entirely different TCRs and recognizing different peptides. We also find that %%superantigen%% presentation entails a distinct mode of TCR/MHC interaction compared with peptide presentation. These data suggest that TCR/MHC contacts can be made in a variety of ways between the same TCR and MHC, with the final configuration apparently dominated by the antigen. These observations suggest a molecular basis for recent reports in which either peptide analogues or %%superantigens%% trigger distinct pathways of T cell activation.

7/7/23 (Item 23 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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08402955 BIOSIS NO.: 000094120609

PP59F-Y-N %%MUTANT%% MICE DISPLAY DIFFERENTIAL SIGNALING IN THYMOCYTES AND PERIPHERAL T CELLS

AUTHOR: STEIN P L; LEE H-M; RICH S; SORIANO P

AUTHOR ADDRESS: INST. MOLECULAR GENETICS, BAYLOR COLL. MED., HOUSTON, TEXAS 77030.

JOURNAL: CELL 70 (5). 1992. 741-750. 1992

FULL JOURNAL NAME: Cell

CODEN: CELB

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

**ABSTRACT:** We have generated %%mutant%% mice that do not express pp59fyn.

a nonreceptor protein tyrosine kinase related to pp60src, by homologous recombination in embryonic stem cells. fyn- mice did not display an overt phenotype. Because fyn is associated with the T cell receptor (TCR), thymocyte and T cell signaling was analyzed in the %%mutant%% background. Cross-linking of TCR-CD3 in thymocytes led to markedly reduced calcium fluxes and abrogated proliferation, whereas mature splenic T cells retained largely normal proliferation despite depressed calcium movements and IL-2 production. Similarly, proliferation induced by Thy-1 cross-linking was reduced in thymocytes but not in splenic T cells. fyn- thymocytes were impaired at a late stage of maturation and showed limited clonal deletion to the Mls-1a self-%%superantigen%% but

not to %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%%. These results

implicate fyn as a critical component in TCR signaling in thymocytes and, potentially, in the progress that determines T cell repertoire in the adult mouse.

7/7/24 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

11538095 Genuine Article#: 664AL Number of References: 52

Title: Crystal structure of a SEA %%variant%% in complex with MHC class II

II reveals the ability of SEA to crosslink MHC molecules

Author(s): Petersson K; Thunnissen M; Forsberg G; Walse B (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: Act Biotech Res AB,POB 724/S-22007 Lund//Sweden/(REPRINT); Act Biotech Res AB,S-22007 Lund//Sweden/: Lund Univ,Ctr Chem & Chem Engr,S-22100 Lund//Sweden/

Journal: STRUCTURE, 2002, V10, N12 (DEC), P1619-1626

ISSN: 0969-2126 Publication date: 20021200

Publisher: CELL PRESS, 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Although the biological properties of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) have been well characterized, structural insights into the interaction between SEA and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II have only been obtained by modeling. Here, the crystal structure of the D227A %%variant%% of SEA

in complex with human MHC class II has been determined by X-ray crystallography. SEA(D227A) exclusively binds with its N-terminal domain to the alpha chain of HLA-DR1. The ability of one SEA molecule to crosslink two MHC molecules was modeled. It shows that this SEA molecule cannot interact with the T cell receptor (TCR) while a second SEA molecule interacts with MHC. Because of its relatively low toxicity, the D227A %%variant%% of SEA is used in tumor therapy.

7/7/25 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

10412657 Genuine Article#: 523BR Number of References: 54

Title: Structural basis for abrogated binding between

%%staphylococcal%%

%%enterotoxin%% %%A%% %%superantigen%% vaccine and MHC-II alpha

Author(s): Krupka HI; Segelke BW; Ulrich RG; Ringhofer S; Knapp M; Rupp B (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: Lawrence Livermore Natl Lab,LLNL, BBRP,POB 808,L-448/Livermore//CA/94551 (REPRINT); Lawrence Livermore Natl Lab,Macromol Crystallog Biol & Biotechnol Res Program,Livermore//CA/94551: USA,Med Res Inst Infect Dis, Lab Mol Immunol,Frederick//MD/21702

Journal: PROTEIN SCIENCE, 2002, V11, N3 (MAR), P642-651

ISSN: 0961-8368 Publication date: 20020300

Publisher: COLD SPRING HARBOR LAB PRESS, 1 BUNGTON RD, PLAINVIEW, NY 11724 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: %%Staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%% (SEs) are %%superantigenic%% protein toxins responsible for a number of life-threatening diseases. The X-ray structure of a %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) triple-%%mutant%% (L48R, D70R, and Y92A) vaccine reveals a cascade of structural rearrangements located in three loop regions essential for binding the alpha subunit of major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC-II) molecules. A comparison of hypothetical model complexes between SEA and the SEA triple %%mutant%% with MHC-II HLA-DR1 clearly

shows disruption of key ionic and hydrophobic interactions necessary for forming the complex. Extensive dislocation of the disulfide loop in particular interferes with MHC-IIalpha binding. The triple-%%mutant%%

structure provides new insights into the loss of

%%superantigenicity%% and toxicity of an engineered

%%superantigen%% and provides a basis for further design of %%enterotoxin%% vaccines.

7/7/26 (Item 3 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

10201429 Genuine Article#: 496TR Number of References: 28  
Title: Cooperative zinc binding in a %%staphylococcal%%  
%%%enterotoxin%%%  
%%%A%%% mutant%%% mimics the SEA-MHC class II interaction  
Author(s): Hakansson M (REPRINT); Antonsson P; Bjork P; Svensson LA  
Corporate Source: Ctr Chem & Chem Engn,Dept Mol Biophys,POB  
124/S-22100  
Lund//Sweden/ (REPRINT); Ctr Chem & Chem Engn,Dept Mol  
Biophys,S-22100  
Lund//Sweden/: Act Biotech Res AB,Dept Biochem & Mol Biol,S-22007  
Lund//Sweden/  
Journal: JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, 2001, V6,  
N8 (OCT), P  
757-762  
ISSN: 0949-8257 Publication date: 20011000  
Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010  
USA  
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
Abstract: The structure of a %%mutant%%% form of  
%%%staphylococcal%%%  
%%%enterotoxin%%% %%A%%% (SEA) has been determined to 2.1  
Angstrom  
resolution. The studied SEA substitution H187 -> A187 (SEA(H187A))  
leads to an almost 110-fold reduction of the binding to major  
histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II. H187 is important for this  
interaction since it coordinates Zn<sup>2+</sup>. The zinc ion is thought to hold  
MHC class II and SEA together in a complex. Interestingly, only one of  
two molecules in the asymmetric unit binds Zn<sup>2+</sup>. H225, D227, a water  
molecule, and H44 from a symmetry-related molecule ligate Zn<sup>2+</sup>. The  
symmetry-related histidine is necessary for this substituted Zn<sup>2+</sup> site  
to bind to Zn<sup>2+</sup> at low zinc concentration (no Zn<sup>2+</sup> added). Since a  
water molecule replaces the missing H187, H44 binds Zn<sup>2+</sup> at the  
position where beta H81 from MHC class II probably will bind. Dynamic  
light scattering analysis reveals that in solution as well as in the  
crystal lattice the SEA(H187A) %%mutant%%% forms aggregates. The  
substitution per se does not cause aggregation since wild-type SEA also  
forms aggregates. Addition of EDTA reduces the size of the aggregates,  
indicating a cross-linking function of Zn<sup>2+</sup>. In agreement with the  
biological function, the aggregation is weak (i.e. not revealed by gel  
filtration,) and non-specific.

7/7/27 (Item 4 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09697292 Genuine Article#: 436AQ Number of References: 31  
Title: Structural features of a zinc binding site in the  
%%%superantigen%%%  
streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxin A (SpeA1): Implications for MHC class  
II recognition  
Author(s): Baker M; Gutman DM; Papageorgiou AC; Collins CM; Acharya KR  
(REPRINT)  
Corporate Source: Univ Bath,Dept Biol & Biochem, South Bldg,Claverton  
Down/Bath BA2 7AY/Avon/England/ (REPRINT); Univ Bath,Dept Biol &  
Biochem,Bath BA2 7AY/Avon/England/; Univ Miami,Sch Med, Dept  
Microbial  
& Immunol,Miami//FL/33101  
Journal: PROTEIN SCIENCE, 2001, V10, N6 (JUN), P1268-1273  
ISSN: 0961-8368 Publication date: 20010600  
Publisher: COLD SPRING HARBOR LAB PRESS, 1 BUNGTON RD,  
PLAINVIEW, NY 11724  
USA  
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
Abstract: Streptococcal pyrogenic exotoxin A (SpeA) is produced by  
Streptococcus pyogenes, and has been associated with severe infections  
such as scarlet fever and Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS).  
In  
this study, the crystal structure of SpeA1 (the product of speA allele  
1) in the presence of 2.5 mM zinc was determined at 2.8 Angstrom  
resolution. The protein crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group  
P2(1)2(1)2, with four molecules in the crystallographic asymmetric

unit. The final structure has a crystallographic R-factor of 21.4% for  
7,031 protein atoms, 143 water molecules, and 4 zinc atoms (one zinc  
atom per molecule). Four protein ligands-Glu 33, Asp 77, His 106, and  
His 110-form a zinc binding site that is similar to the one observed in  
a related %%superantigen%%, %%staphylococcal%%  
%%%enterotoxin%%%  
C2. %%Mutant%%% toxin forms substituting Ala for each of the zinc  
binding residues were generated. The affinity of these %%mutants%%%  
for zinc ion confirms the composition of this metal binding site. The  
implications of zinc binding to SpeA1 for MHC class II recognition are  
explored using a molecular modeling approach. The results indicate  
that, despite their common overall architecture, %%superantigens%%%  
appear to have multiple ways of complex formation with MHC class II  
molecules.

7/7/28 (Item 5 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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09559095 Genuine Article#: 419QE Number of References: 84  
Title: %%Superantigen%%% recognition by gamma delta T cells: SEA  
recognition site for human V gamma 2 T cell receptors  
Author(s): Morita CT (REPRINT); Li HM; Lamphier JG; Rich RR; Fraser JD;  
Mariuzza RA; Lee HK  
Corporate Source: Univ Iowa,Coll Med, Dept Internal Med, Div  
Rheumatol,Iowa  
City//IA/52242 (REPRINT); Univ Iowa,Coll Med, Dept Internal Med, Div  
Rheumatol,Iowa City//IA/52242; Univ Iowa,Coll Med, Interdisciplinary  
Grp Immunol,Iowa City//IA/52242; Univ Maryland,Inst Biotechnol, Ctr  
Adv  
Res Biotechnol,Rockville//MD/20850; Baylor Coll Med,Dept Microbiol &  
Immunol,Houston//TX/77030; Emory Univ,Sch Med, Dept Med Microbiol  
&  
Immunol,Atlanta//GA/30322; Univ Auckland,Sch Med, Dept Mol  
Med,Auckland  
//New Zealand/  
Journal: IMMUNITY, 2001, V14, N3 (MAR), P331-344  
ISSN: 1074-7613 Publication date: 20010300  
Publisher: CELL PRESS, 1100 MASSACHUSETTES AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MA  
02138 USA  
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
Abstract: Human gamma delta T cells expressing the V gamma 2V delta 2  
antigen receptors recognize nonpeptide prenyl pyrophosphate and  
alkylamine antigens. We find that they also recognize  
%%%staphylococcal%%% %%%%%enterotoxin%%% %%A%%%  
%%%superantigens%%% in a  
manner distinct from the recognition of nonpeptide antigens. Using  
chimeric and %%mutant%%% toxins, SEA amino acid residues 20-27  
were  
shown to be required for gamma delta TCR recognition of SEA. Residues  
at 200-207 that are critical for specific alpha beta TCR recognition of  
SEA do not affect gamma delta TCR recognition. SEA residues 20-27 are  
located in an area contiguous with the binding site of V beta chains.  
This study defines a %%superantigen%%% recognition site for a gamma  
delta T cell receptor and demonstrates the differences between V gamma  
2V delta 2(+) T cell recognition of %%superantigens%%% and nonpeptide  
antigens.

7/7/29 (Item 6 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
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09405076 Genuine Article#: 400QA Number of References: 58  
Title: Diverse repertoire of the MHC class II-peptide complexes is required  
for presentation of viral %%superantigens%%%  
Author(s): Golovkina TV (REPRINT); Agafonova Y; Kazansky D; Chervonsky  
A  
Corporate Source: Jackson Lab,600 Main St/Bar Harbor//ME/04609  
(REPRINT);  
Jackson Lab,Bar Harbor//ME/04609; Canc Res Ctr,Inst  
Carcinogenesis,Moscow//Russia/  
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 2001, V166, N4 (FEB 15),  
P2244-2250  
ISSN: 0022-1767 Publication date: 20010215

many target depending on receptor

Publisher: AMER ASSOC IMMUNOLOGISTS, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE,  
BETHESDA, MD  
20814 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Among other features, peptides affect MHC class II molecules, causing changes in the binding of bacterial %%%superantigens%%% (b-Sag). Whether peptides can alter binding of viral %%%superantigens%%% (v-Sag) to MHC class II was not known. Here we addressed the question of whether mutations limiting the diversity of peptides bound by the MHC class II molecules influenced the presentation of v-Sag and, subsequently, the life cycle of the mouse mammary tumor virus (MMTV). T cells reactive to v-Sag were found in mice lacking DM molecules as well as in A(b)Ep-transgenic mice in which MHC class II binding grooves were predominantly occupied by an invariant chain fragment or E alpha (52-68) peptide, respectively. APCs from the %%%mutant%%% mice failed to present v-Sag, as determined by

the lack of Sag-specific T cell activation, Sag-induced T cell deletion, and by the aborted MMTV infection. In contrast, mice that express I-A(b) with a variety of hound peptides presented v-Sag and were susceptible to MMTV infection. Comparison of v-Sag and b-Sag presentation by the same %%%mutant%%% cells suggested that presentation of v-Sag had requirements similar to that for presentation of toxic shock syndrome toxin-1. Thus, MHC class II peptide repertoire is critical for recognition of v-Sag by the T cells and affects the outcome of infection with a retrovirus.

7/7/30 (Item 7 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07819766 Genuine Article#: 211WZ Number of References: 35  
Title: %%%Staphylococcus%%% aureus isogenic %%%mutant%%%, deficient in toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 but not %%%staphylococcal%%% %%%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% production, exhibits attenuated virulence in a tampon-associated vaginal infection model of toxic shock syndrome  
Author(s): DeBoer ML; Kum WWS; Chow AW (REPRINT)  
Corporate Source: VANCOUVER HOSP HLTH SCI CTR,DIV INFECT DIS, GF STRONG RES  
LABS, 2733 HEATHER ST/VANCOUVER/BC V5Z 3J5/CANADA/(REPRINT); VANCOUVER  
HOSP HLTH SCI CTR,DIV INFECT DIS, GF STRONG RES  
LABS/VANCOUVER/BC V5Z 3J5/CANADA/: UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA,DIV INFECT DIS, DEPT MED/VANCOUVER/BC V5Z 1M9/CANADA/: UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA,DIV INFECT DIS,  
DEPT IMMUNOL & MICROBIOL/VANCOUVER/BC V5Z 1M9/CANADA/: CANADIAN BACTERIAL DIS NETWORK/VANCOUVER/BC/CANADA/  
Journal: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MICROBIOLOGY, 1999, V45, N3 (MAR), P250-256  
ISSN: 0008-4166 Publication date: 19990300  
Publisher: NATL RESEARCH COUNCIL CANADA, RESEARCH JOURNALS, MONTREAL RD,  
OTTAWA ON K1A 0R6, CANADA  
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
Abstract: Since menstrual toxic shock syndrome (MTSS) is associated with a predominant clone of %%%Staphylococcus%%% aureus which produces both toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 (TSST-1) and %%%staphylococcal%%% %%%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% (SEA), we sought to clarify the role of TSST-1 in a tampon-associated vaginal infection model in New Zealand White (NZW) rabbits, using isogenic *tst(-)/sea(+)* S. aureus %%%mutants%%% in which *tst* was inactivated by allelic replacement. Rabbits infected with the *tst(-)/sea(+)* strain became ill within 3 days, with fever, weight loss, conjunctival hyperemia, and lethargy. Mortality was significantly higher with the *tst(+)/sea(+)* strain compared to its *tst(-)/sea(+)* isogenic derivative (4/13 vs. 0/14; p < 0.05, Fisher's exact test, 2-tailed). Mean fever index was higher (p < 0.005; t test, 2-tailed) and weight loss more sustained among survivors in the *tst(+)/sea(+)* group. Furthermore, culture filtrates from the *tst(+)/sea(+)* strain induced a significantly greater response in

mitogenesis and TNF alpha secretion from rabbit splenocytes in vitro compared to the *tst(-)/sea(+)* isogenic derivative. Thus, regardless of the role of SEA, TSST-1 significantly contributed to both morbidity and mortality in this tampon-associated vaginal infection model in NZW rabbits. This is the first demonstration of the potential role of TSST-1 and SEA in the pathogenesis of MTSS with a MTSS-associated clinical S. aureus strain in a relevant animal model.

7/7/31 (Item 8 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07035522 Genuine Article#: 117DT Number of References: 35  
Title: MHC class II-independent, V beta-specific activation of T cells by %%%superantigen%%% %%%mutants%%% fused to anti-tumor F-ab fragments:

Implications for use in treatment of human colon carcinoma  
Author(s): Newton DW; Dohlsten M; Lando PA; Kalland T; Olsson C; Kotb M (REPRINT)  
Corporate Source: DEPT VET AFFAIRS MED CTR,RES SERV, 1030 JEFFERSN

AVE/MEMPHIS//TN/38104 (REPRINT); DEPT VET AFFAIRS MED

CTR,RES SERV/MEMPHIS//TN/38104; UNIV TENNESSEE,DEPT

SURG/MEMPHIS//TN/38163;

UNIV TENNESSEE,DEPT MICROBIOL &

IMMUNOL/MEMPHIS//TN/38163; PHARMACIA &

UPJOHN AB,LUND RES CTR/S-22363 LUND//SWEDEN/: LUND

UNIV,DEPT CELL & MOL

BIOLOG/LUND//SWEDEN/

Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR MEDICINE, 1998, V1, N1 (JAN), P 157-162

ISSN: 1107-3756 Publication date: 19980100

Publisher: INT JOURNAL MOLECULAR MEDICINE, 1, 5 MERKOURI ST, ATHENS 116 35, GREECE

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Genetically engineered fusion proteins of the %%%superantigen%%% %%%staphylococcal%%% %%%enterotoxin%%% %%%A%%% (SEA) and tumor-reactive

monoclonal antibodies, C215F(ab)-SEA and C242F(ab)-SEA, have been generated and shown to be effective in mediating %%%superantigen%%% -antibody directed cellular cytotoxicity against human carcinoma cells expressing the CA215 or CA242 antigens in an MHC class II-independent manner. In an attempt to reduce the *in vivo* toxicity of %%%superantigen%%% administration, alanine substitution mutations in SEA at residues F47 and D227 that affect SEA binding to class II molecules have been created and genetically linked to C215F(ab) or C242F(ab). The purpose of this study was to determine whether these F-ab-SEA %%%mutant%%% fusion proteins, that have low MHC class II binding affinities, were still able to stimulate human T cells in a V beta-specific manner in the presence or absence of MHC class II molecules. The SEA wt- and SEA-D227A-based fusion proteins shared the

ability to activate V beta 5.2-, V beta 6-, V beta 7-, V beta 9- and V beta 18-bearing T cells, whereas F-ab-SEA-F47A protein activated only V beta 6- and V beta 7-bearing T cells. The fusion of F-ab fragments onto SEA wt, SEA-F47A or SEA-D227A had no effect on the V beta specificity

of these %%%superantigen%%% F-ab fusion proteins containing either SEA wt or SEA %%%mutants%%% were presented, in the absence of class II

molecules, by CHO cells transfected with CA215 and CD80 and all induced the expansion of only V beta 6-, V beta 7- and V beta 18-bearing T cells. F-ab-SEA %%%mutant%%% fusion proteins may provide attenuated therapeutic agents that, while still able to specifically target high affinity T cells for MHC class II-independent local tumor killing, will not induce excessive systemic toxicity.

7/7/32 (Item 9 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06829118 Genuine Article#: ZV227 Number of References: 42  
Title: Induction of acute inflammation in vivo by %%staphylococcal%%  
%%superantigens%% I: Leukocyte recruitment occurs independently of T lymphocytes and major histocompatibility complex class II molecules  
Author(s): Diener K; Tessier P; Fraser J; Kontgen F; McColl SR (REPRINT)  
Corporate Source: UNIV ADELAIDE,DEPT MICROBIOL & IMMUNOL, MOL INFLAMMAT LAB, FROME RD/ADELAIDE/SA 5005/AUSTRALIA/ (REPRINT); UNIV ADELAIDE,DEPT MICROBIOL & IMMUNOL, MOL INFLAMMAT LAB/ADELAIDE/SA 5005/AUSTRALIA/; UNIV AUCKLAND,SCH MED, DEPT MOL MED/AUCKLAND//NEW ZEALAND/; ROYAL MELBOURNE HOSP,WALTER & ELIZA HALL INST MED RES, SINGLE CELL LAB, CELLULAR IMMUNOL UNIT/MELBOURNE/VIC/AUSTRALIA/ Journal: LABORATORY INVESTIGATION, 1998, V78, N6 (JUN), P647-656  
ISSN: 0023-6837 Publication date: 19980600  
Publisher: WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 351 WEST CAMDEN ST, BALTIMORE, MD 21201-2436

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Studies in our laboratory and others have recently shown that %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%-derived %%superantigens%% stimulate proinflammatory cytokine gene expression in vitro. We have therefore investigated the ability of %%superantigens%% to induce leukocyte accumulation at extravascular sites in vivo using the subcutaneous air pouch model. Injection of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) induced a significant accumulation of leukocytes over basal levels in a time- and dose-dependent manner. It was also shown that %%superantigens%% are capable of inducing this response in mice depleted of CD4(+) T cells, as well as in severe combined immune-deficient and nude mice. These observations suggest that %%superantigens%% are capable of inducing leukocyte accumulation independently of the presence of T lymphocytes. Experiments were also conducted using %%mutant%% SEAs that have a reduced binding affinity for major histocompatibility complex (MHC) Class II molecules, as well as using MHC Class II-deficient mice. The results of these experiments indicated that MHC Class II molecules are not required for the observed effect of %%superantigens%% in vivo. Taken together, these results indicate, first, that bacterial %%superantigens%% promote inflammation in subcutaneous tissue in vivo and, second, the potential existence of a novel receptor for %%superantigens%% that mediates this subcutaneous inflammatory response.

7/7/33 (Item 10 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06696894 Genuine Article#: ZL317 Number of References: 38

Title: Man-made %%superantigens%%: Tumor-selective agents for T-cell-based therapy  
Author(s): Brodin TN (REPRINT); Persson R; Soegaard M; Ohlsson L; dArgy R; Olsson J; Molander A; Antonsson P; Gunnarsson PO; Kalland T; Dohilstens M  
Corporate Source: PHARMACIA & UPJOHN INC,RES CTR, SCHELEVAGEN 22/S-22363 LUND//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT)  
Journal: ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY REVIEWS, 1998, V31, N1-2 (APR 6), P131-142  
ISSN: 0169-409X Publication date: 19980406  
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS  
Language: English Document Type: REVIEW  
Abstract: %%Superantigens%% (SAgs) are a collection of bacterial and viral proteins with potent immunostimulatory properties. SAgs bind to Major Histocompatibility Complex Class II (MHC II) molecules of antigen presenting cells (APCs) and activate a high frequency of T lymphocytes. To target a T-cell attack against tumor cells we genetically linked tumor-specific antibody Fas fragments to the SAg %%Staphylococcal%%

%%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA). Fab-SEA fusion protein efficiently targeted to solid tumors and induced a T-cell-mediated eradication of established metastases in animal models. Successful therapy was T-cell-dependent and required tumor specificity of the Fas moiety of the Fab-SEA fusion protein. Due to the high affinity of SAgs for MHC II, a limitation of this approach was retention of Fab-SEA proteins in normal tissues expressing MHC II, which caused systemic immune activation and dose limiting toxicity. We recently solved the structure of SEA and applied structure-based drug design to develop a novel generation of 'man-made' SAgs with improved pharmacological and pharmacokinetic properties. Mutation of the major MHC II binding site of SEA substantially reduced retention in MHC II; tissues and systemic toxicity, while local immune activation at targeted tumor sites was retained. The FLU-SEA %%mutants%% display a 10 000-fold higher affinity for tumor tissue compared to normal tissue and the therapeutic window was improved > 100-fold compared to native Fab-SEA protein. Thus protein engineering can be applied to convert harmful bacterial toxins into tolerable tumor-specific agents. (C) 1998 Elsevier Science B.V.

7/7/34 (Item 11 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06681553 Genuine Article#: ZK231 Number of References: 46

Title: Quantitative defect in %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% binding and presentation by HLA-DM-deficient T2.A(k) cells corrected by transfection of HLA-DM genes  
Author(s): Albert LJ (REPRINT); Denzin LK; Ghuman B; Bangia N; Cresswell P; Watts TH  
Corporate Source: ONTARIO CANC INST,DEPT MED BIOPHYS, 610 UNIV AVE/TORONTO/ON M5G 2M9/CANADA/ (REPRINT); UNIV TORONTO,DEPT IMMUNOL/TORONTO/ON M5S 1AB/CANADA/; YALE UNIV,SCH MED, IMMUNOBIOL SECT, HOWARD HUGHES MED INST/NEW HAVEN//CT/06510  
Journal: CELLULAR IMMUNOLOGY, 1998, V183, N1 (JAN 10), P42-51  
ISSN: 0008-8749 Publication date: 19980110  
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS INC JNL-COMP SUBSCRIPTIONS, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: HLA-DM facilitates peptide acquisition by MHC class II proteins within the endosomes of APC by facilitating release of invariant chain peptide intermediates (CLIP) from the class II molecules. T2 cells have a deletion in the MHC II region which deletes HLA-DM and MHC II genes.

T2 cells transfected with MHC class II proteins are defective in protein presentation, a defect that is corrected by HLA-DM transfection. Here we show that T2 cells transfected with A(k) are also impaired in binding and presentation of the %%superantigen%% staphylococcal %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% and that HLA-DM transfection corrects this defect. The poor ability of SEA to bind to A(k) on DM-deficient cells is somewhat surprising since A(k) has a low affinity for CLIP and is not predominantly occupied with CLIP on T2 cells compared to wild-type APC. These data suggest an influence of HLA-DM on the structure or composition of the A(k)/peptide complex beyond its role in the release of invariant chain peptides. (C) 1998 Academic Press.

7/7/35 (Item 12 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06321432 Genuine Article#: YJ227 Number of References: 41

Title: A mutation of F47 to A in %%staphylococcus%% %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% activates the T-cell receptor V beta repertoire in vivo  
Author(s): Rosendahl A; Hansson J; Antonsson P; Sekaly RP; Kalland T;

Dohlisten M (REPRINT)  
 Corporate Source: PHARMACIA & UPJOHN INC, CTR LUNG RES, BOX  
 724/S-22007  
 LUND//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT); LUND UNIV, DEPT CELL & MOL  
 BIOL/LUND//SWEDEN/;  
 INST RECH CLIN MONTREAL, IMMUNOL LAB/MONTREAL/PQ H2W  
 1R7//CANADA/; UNIV  
 MONTREAL, FAC MED, DEPT MICROBIOL & IMMUNOL/MONTREAL/PQ  
 H3C 3J7//CANADA/  
 Journal: INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, 1997, V65, N12 (DEC), P5118-5124  
 ISSN: 0019-9567 Publication date: 19971200  
 Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1325 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,  
 NW,  
 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4171  
 Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
 Abstract: The bacterial %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%%  
 %%enterotoxin%% %%A%% (SEA) binds with high affinity to  
 major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II molecules and subsequently  
 activates T cells bearing particular T-cell receptor (TCR) V beta  
 chains. Structural and mutational studies have defined two distinct MHC  
 class II binding sites located in the N-terminal and C-terminal domains  
 of SEA. The N-terminal F47 amino acid is critically involved in a  
 low-affinity interaction to the MHC class II alpha-chain, while the  
 C-terminal residues H187, H225, and D227 coordinate a Zn<sup>2+</sup> ion and bind  
 with moderate affinity to the beta-chain. In order to analyze whether  
 the SEA-MHC class II alpha-chain interaction plays a role in dictating  
 the in vivo repertoire of T-cell subsets, we studied distinct V beta  
 populations after stimulation with wild-type SEA [SEA((wt))] and SEA  
 with an F47A mutation [SEA((F47A))]. Injections of SEA((wt)) in  
 C57BL/6  
 mice induced cytokine release in serum, strong cytotoxic T-lymphocyte  
 activity, expansion of T-cell subsets, and modulated expression of the  
 T-cell activation antigens CD25, CD11a, CD44, CD62L, and CD69.  
 SEA-reactive TCR V beta 3(+) and V beta 11(+) T cells were activated,  
 while TCR V beta 8(+) T cells remained unaffected. The SEA((F47A))  
 %%mutant%% protein induced a weaker T-cell response and failed to  
 induce substantial interleukin-6 production compared to SEA((wt)).  
 Notably, SEA((F47A)) failed to activate TCR V beta 11(+) T cells,  
 whereas in vivo expansion and modulation of T-cell activation markers  
 on TCR V beta 3(+) T cells were similar to those for SEA((wt)). A  
 similar response to SEA((F47A)) was seen among CD4+ and CD8+ T cells.  
 Activation of TCR V beta 3(+) and TCR V beta 11(+) T-cell hybridomas  
 confirmed that SEA((F47A)) activates TCR V beta 3(+) but not TCR V  
 beta  
 11(+) T cells. The data support the view that the SEA-N-terminal MHC  
 class II alpha-chain interaction defines a topology that is required  
 for engagement of certain TCR V beta chains in vivo.

7/7/36 (Item 13 from file: 34)  
 DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
 (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.  
 05772190 Genuine Article#: WX141 Number of References: 33  
 Title: Tumor therapy with an antibody-targeted %%superantigen%% generates  
 a dichotomy between local and systemic immune responses  
 Author(s): Litton MJ (REPRINT); Dohlisten M; Hansson J; Rosendahl A;  
 Ohlsson L; Kalland T; Andersson J; Andersson U  
 Corporate Source: UNIV STOCKHOLM,ARRHENIUS LABS NAT SCI, DEPT  
 IMMUNOL/S-10691 STOCKHOLM//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT); UNIV  
 STOCKHOLM,WENNER  
 GREN INST, DEPT IMMUNOL/S-11345 STOCKHOLM//SWEDEN/;  
 LUND  
 UNIV,WALLENBERG LAB, DEPT TUMOR IMMUNOL/S-22101  
 LUND//SWEDEN/; HUDDINGE  
 HOSP,DEPT MICROBIOL/S-14186 HUDDINGE//SWEDEN/; HUDDINGE  
 HOSP,DEPT  
 PATHOL/S-14186 HUDDINGE//SWEDEN/; HUDDINGE HOSP,DEPT  
 INFECT DIS/S-14186  
 HUDDINGE//SWEDEN/; KAROLINSKA INST,ST GORANS CHILDRENS  
 HOSP, DEPT  
 PEDIAT/S-11281 STOCKHOLM//SWEDEN/  
 Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PATHOLOGY, 1997, V150, N5 (MAY),  
 P1607-1618

ISSN: 0002-9440 Publication date: 19970500  
 Publisher: AMER SOC INVESTIGATIVE PATHOLOGY, INC, 428 EAST  
 PRESTON ST,  
 BALTIMORE, MD 21202-3993  
 Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
 Abstract: Repeated injections of a fusion protein containing the  
 %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%  
 %%A%% (SEA)  
 combined with a Fab fragment of a tumor-specific antibody is a highly  
 efficient immunotherapy for mice expressing lung melanoma  
 micrometastasis. In the present study, the systemic and local immune  
 responses generated by this therapy were analyzed at a cellular level.  
 Two distinct but coupled immune reactions occurred after repeated  
 therapy. Tumor necrosis factor and macrophage inflammatory protein-1  
 alpha and -1 beta were immediately synthesized, in the absence of T  
 lymphocytes, at the local tumor site in the lung. This was followed by  
 the induction of VCAM-1 adhesion molecule expression on pulmonary  
 vascular endothelial cells. concurrently, the early response in the  
 spleen was characterized by the induction of selective T cells  
 producing interleukin (IL)-2. The primed and expanded SEA-reactive V  
 beta 3- and V beta 11-expression T lymphocytes accumulated to the  
 tumor  
 area only after Fab-SEA therapy and were not present in the lung when  
 SEA, Fab fragment, or recombinant IL-2 was injected. The  
 tumor-infiltrating T cells produced large amounts of interferon-gamma,  
 but no IL-2 or Th2 type of lymphokines were detected at the tumor site  
 in the Fab-SEA-targeted anti-tumor immune response. These results  
 emphasize the necessity to investigate several sites of antigen  
 presentation to elucidate the effects of immunotherapy.  
 7/7/37 (Item 14 from file: 34)  
 DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
 (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.  
 05757884 Genuine Article#: WV965 Number of References: 45  
 Title: Ligation of MHC class I induces apoptosis in human pre-B cell lines,  
 in promyelocytic cell lines and in CD40-stimulated mature B cells  
 Author(s): WallenOhman M; Lerrick JW; Carlsson R; Borrebaeck CAK  
 (REPRINT)  
 Corporate Source: LUND UNIV,DEPT IMMUNOTECHNOL, POB  
 7031/S-22007  
 LUND//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT); LUND UNIV,DEPT  
 IMMUNOTECHNOL/S-22007  
 LUND//SWEDEN/; PALO ALTO INST MOL MED,/MT  
 VIEW//CA/94043; BIOINVENT INT  
 AB,S-22370 LUND//SWEDEN/  
 Journal: INTERNATIONAL IMMUNOLOGY, 1997, V9, N4 (APR), P599-606  
 ISSN: 0953-8178 Publication date: 19970400  
 Publisher: OXFORD UNIV PRESS, WALTON ST JOURNALS DEPT,  
 OXFORD, ENGLAND OX2  
 6DP  
 Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
 Abstract: A murine mAb (BAL-1) was previously shown to induce apoptosis  
 when cross-linked on the cell surface of different B acute lymphocytic  
 leukemia (ALL) and pro-myelocytic cell lines. The present study shows  
 that BAL-1 specifically recognizes the MHC class I (MHC-I). The  
 apoptotic response was not dependent on the epitope specificity, since  
 other anti-MHC-I antibodies, reacting with different monomorphic  
 determinants of the alpha chain or beta(2)-microglobulin, also induced  
 apoptosis in these cells. However, external cross-linking of antibodies  
 was strictly required for the apoptotic effect. Among cells originating  
 from mature peripheral blood B cells, anti-CD40-stimulated cells were  
 susceptible to anti-MHC-I-induced apoptosis, whereas B cells activated  
 with %%Staphylococcus%% aureus Cowan I (SAC) or with the  
 %%superantigen%% %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%  
 %%A%% (SEA)  
 were non-responsive. Mature SEA-activated T cells were also resistant  
 to MHC-I-induced apoptosis. In situ terminal deoxynucleotidyl  
 transferase staining of apoptotic cells at various stages during  
 MHC-I-induced cell death revealed that apoptosis occurred predominantly  
 in the G(2)/M phase of the cell cycle, with the first apoptotic cells  
 appearing after similar to 12 h of incubation. These results suggest a  
 role for MHC-I-mediated apoptosis during differentiation and activation  
 of certain hematopoietic cells.

7/7/38 (Item 15 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05754771 Genuine Article#: WV761 Number of References: 33  
Title: Functional characterization of the interaction between the  
%superantigen%% staphylococcal%% enterotoxin%%  
%%A%% and  
the TCR  
Author(s): Antonsson P (REPRINT); Wingren AG; Hansson J; Kalland T;  
Varga  
M; Dohlsten M  
Corporate Source: PHARMACIA & UPJOHN INC,LUND RES CTR, POB  
724/S-22007  
LUND//SWEDEN/ (REPRINT); LUND UNIV,DEPT TUMOR IMMUNOL,  
WALLENBERG  
LAB/LUND//SWEDEN/  
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 1997, V158, N9 (MAY 1),  
P4245-4251  
ISSN: 0022-1767 Publication date: 19970501  
Publisher: AMER ASSOC IMMUNOLOGISTS, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE,  
BETHESDA, MD  
20814  
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE  
Abstract: In this report, we show that despite an overall amino acid  
residue identity of more than 80% between the %staphylococcal%%  
%%enterotoxins%% (SE) A and E, these proteins markedly differ in  
their absolute requirement for the MHC class II during T cell  
activation. The super-antigens were produced as C215Fab-SE fusion  
proteins and analyzed for their ability to activate T cells in a MHC  
class II-independent manner, using C215 Ag expressing cell lines as  
pseudo super-APCs, C215Fab-SEA, but not C215Fab-SEE, induced T cell  
cytotoxicity and proliferation in these MHC class II-independent  
systems. Introduction of a region from SEA, comprising amino acids  
20-27, to SEE transferred the ability to engage T cells in the absence  
of MHC class II. Analysis of the V beta specificity of the chimeric  
SEA/SEE molecules and a panel of SEA %%mutants%% demonstrated  
that  
the site for TCR interaction covers the edge surrounding the shallow  
cavity on top of the SEA molecule.

7/7/39 (Item 16 from file: 34)  
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  
(c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05718942 Genuine Article#: WT196 Number of References: 48  
Title: Molecular characterization and role in T cell activation of  
%staphylococcal%% enterotoxin%% %%d%% binding to  
the HLA-DR  
alpha-chain  
Author(s): Thibodeau J (REPRINT); Dohlsten M; Cloutier I; Lavoie PM;  
Bjork  
P; Michel F; Leveille C; Mourad W; Kalland T; Sekaly RP  
Corporate Source: INST PASTEUR,UNITE IMMUNOCHEM ANALYT, DEPT  
MOL IMMUNOL,  
25 RUE DR ROUX/F-75724 PARIS 15//FRANCE/ (REPRINT); CLIN RES  
INST  
MONTREAL,IMMUNOL LAB/MONTREAL/PQ H2W 1R7/CANADA/;  
McGILL UNIV,DIV EXPT  
MED/MONTREAL/PQ/CANADA/; PHARMACIA ONCOL,DEPT  
IMMUNOL/LUND//SWEDEN/;  
INST PASTEUR,UNITE IMMUNOCHEM ANALYT, DEPT MOL  
IMMUNOL/F-75724 PARIS  
15//FRANCE/; UNIV LAVAL,CTR HOSP, RES CTR, DEPT RHEUMATOL  
IMMUNOL/ST  
FOY/PQ G1K 7P4/CANADA/; UNIV MONTREAL,DEPT MICROBIOL &  
IMMUNOL/MONTREAL/PQ H3C 3J7/CANADA/  
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 1997, V158, N8 (APR 15),  
P3698-3704  
ISSN: 0022-1767 Publication date: 19970415  
Publisher: AMER ASSOC IMMUNOLOGISTS, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE,  
BETHESDA, MD  
20814  
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: %%Superantigens%% bind to MHC class II-positive cells and  
stimulate T lymphocytes expressing specific V beta regions of the TCR.  
Two distinct regions of %%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxin%%  
%%A%% and  
%%superantigen%% (SEA) have been shown to affect the binding to  
MHC  
class II molecules. Results presented here demonstrate for the first  
time that the SEA-DR interaction can be affected by mutations on the  
class II alpha-chain. Furthermore, we have precisely mapped the  
interaction of the SEA N-terminal domain with the alpha 1 domain of  
HLA-DR. Scatchard analysis using DAP cells transfected with  
%%mutant%% class II molecules showed a role for residue DR alpha  
K39  
in the binding of SEA. Also, complementation experiments using  
%%mutant%% SEA molecules revealed an interaction between SEA  
residue  
F47 and position alpha Q18 on an outer loop of HLA-DR. These  
interactions between SEA F47 and the DR alpha-chain are critical, as  
they allow the recognition by an otherwise nonreactive V beta 1(+) T  
cell hybridoma and induction of tyrosine phosphorylation through the  
TCR.  
  
7/7/40 (Item 17 from file: 34)  
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05514742 Genuine Article#: WD562 Number of References: 43  
Title: V alpha domain modulates the multiple topologies of mouse T cell  
receptor V beta 20/%staphylococcal%% %%enterotoxins%% A  
and E  
complexes  
Author(s): deAlba YB (REPRINT); Marche PN; Cazenave PA; Cloutier I;  
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RP; Thibodeau J  
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MICROBIOL/MONTREAL/PQ H3A  
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FL  
33442-1788  
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Abstract: The %%superantigens%% %%staphylococcal%%  
%%enterotoxin%%  
%%A%% and E (SEA and SEE) both contact major histocompatibility  
complex (MHC) class II molecules on two sites located on the alpha and  
beta chains. We have investigated the role of the T cell receptor (TCR)  
alpha chain in the modulation of the various topologies of TCR/SEA (or  
SEE)/class II complexes. For this purpose, we have used three mouse V  
beta 20 T cell lines expressing different V alpha domains and two T  
cell hybridomas expressing mouse V beta 1 or V beta 11 segments. The  
response of these T cells to SEA and SEE was studied in the context of  
presentation by wild-type human MHC class II molecules; or by  
%%mutants%% on MHC, in each of the two %%superantigen%%  
binding  
sites (position alpha 39K and beta 81H) to which the  
%%superantigens%%  
can still bind but with an altered conformation. Although V beta 20 T  
cell lines are efficiently stimulated using SEA and SEE presented by  
wild-type HLA-DRI molecules, our results show that the nature of the  
TCR V alpha domain can affect differently the recognition of the toxins